DEPT OF STATE AIRGRAM A-406

FROM AMEMBASSY, PORT-AU-PRINCE

DATE: 11 APRIL 1963

CLASSIFICATION: OFFICIAL USE ONLY

SUBJECT: U.S. BUSINESSMAN SIGNS CONTRACTS WITH HAITIAN GOVERNMENT AND LOCAL BANK

CHARLES, Clemard Joseph L. HAITI

President and General Manager
of the Commercial Bank of Haiti

President and General Manager of the Commercial Bank of Haiti (Banque Commerciale d'Haiti - BCH), ~~[struck]~~ Clemard Joseph Charles is known as a confidant of President ~~[struck]~~ François Duvalier and as a businessman of questionable repute. One well-informed ~~[struck]~~ official source reports ~~that Charles~~ is a "slippery character" ~~and that although~~ is active on the Haitian scene; ~~there is~~ considerable doubt exists ~~as to Charles'~~ his importance or political significance despite the fact that he appears to have a "line into the Palace" and is persona / ona grata with the President. Source: President, National Bank of Haiti [Regarding Charles' business interests, a prominent and knowledgeable Haitian recently (March 1963) reported that the Commercial Bank ~~of Haiti~~ is in bad shape, "holding a worthless portfolio made up of notes guaranteed by political figures," and that Charles himself was dishonest. ~~— having~~ for example, he recently approved a loan for $14,000 on his daughter's signature alone. Furthermore, Charles was alleged by this same source to know nothing about banking and to be a favorite of President Duvalier. ~~[struck]~~ This estimate is confirmed by one U S official who adds that Charles is more accurately described as a "promotor" than as a businessman and that he is a partner in the BCH rather than the sole owner. Charles ~~frequently~~ endeavors to attract US venture capital for various Haitian projects and claims to be an honorary citizen of Long Beach, Long Island, New York, having promoted a "sister city" relationship between that town and Port-au-Prince.

?

A dark Negro about five-feet seven-inches tall, Clemard Joseph Charles

THIS REPORT HAS BEEN PREPARED IN ROUGH UNEDITED FORM TO EXPEDITE THE SERVICING OF AN URGENT REQUEST. ~~SECRET~~ CONFIDENTIAL — for biographic file, Report on Haitian opposition personalities

201-357029

was born of peasant parents at Gonaïves, Haiti, on 21 April 1923, ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ received his primary education at a parochial school, and graduated from the Lycée Geffrard in 1939. According to Charles' own account, during his early career he taught in rural Haitian schools, and worked as an upholsterer, time-keeper, plantation supervisor and free lance journalist. In 1947 he was appointed comptroller general of the Haitian Southern Banana Industry, and in 1949 he became general agent, ~~in 1949;~~ he then established himself as a manufacturer's representative and created his own export-import business. Charles traveled to London in 1953 and to Brussels in 1957 as a member of various Haitian Government missions. Charles ~~further~~ states that he created the Commercial Bank of Haiti in 1960 and is its sole owner, as well as being the sole representative in Haiti of the General Electric Company, Ltd., of London, England and of Siemens Schuckert Werke, Germany.

Charles and his wife, Sophie, have one adopted son.

March 1963

DJR

CONFIDENTIAL

THIS REPORT HAS BEEN PREPARED IN ROUGH UNEDITED FORM TO EXPEDITE THE SERVICING OF AN URGENT REQUEST.

Y-1

STATE

Pres Natl. Bk. of Haiti

Smaller Commercial Banks in Bad Shape

Antoine André remarked quite flatly that there are really only two banks in Haiti, the BNRH and the Royal Bank. The others are pretty sad affairs. The BANQUE COLOMBO-HAITIAN, for example, has a portfolio of $1.4 million which is, as André put it, "all fraud". The president of that bank, he said, is a rich man today. His technique, according to André, is to find someone willing to accept a loan which he knows cannot or will not repay on which he kicks back in some cases more than half. André said he knows personally of one man who was leaving for the United States who signed notes for $10,000 and accepted $2,000, the remainder going into the pocket of the bank president. As for reserves, the Colombo-Haitian bank has been below the legal requirements for months and is now paying, in accordance with law, fines of $150 daily. What will happen when depositors want their money back he, André, would rather not think about.

André said he knew the bank had tried to interest some American investors in the business, perhaps in the hope of getting new capital with which to keep going. He, André, however, understood that the Americans were a rather dubious Miami group, even if they did come in (which he did not at the moment foresee) he didn't think it would improve the situation. The Colombo-Haitian bank, he said, was in such poor shape it would take a major overhaul to save it.

I had led the conversation over to the Colombo-Haitian bank because of certain special interests we have. I now took the occasion to ask about Clemard CHARLES and his COMMERCIAL BANK OF HAITI. André replied that the situation was practically the same. The bank held a worthless portfolio made up of notes guaranteed by political figures. Charles himself was dishonest - recently, for example, he had approved a loan for $14,000 on his daughter's signature alone - and he also knew nothing about banking but he was something of a favorite with the President who gave him support. The BNRH holds mortgages on the Commercial Bank of Haiti, for example, and, since payments are now substantially in arrears, André said, he might have foreclosed. The President, however, had asked him not to in order to avoid a scandal.(5)

Balance of Payments Situation Temporarily Improved

Turning briefly to the balance of payments question, I asked André how matters now stood (having in mind, but not mentioning, some

(5) The latest balance sheet on the Commercial Bank of Haiti, with some comment on its president, was forwarded with Embassy A-325, February 15, 1963.

DEPT OF STATE AIRGRAM A-325

DATE: 16 FEBRUARY 1963

CLASSIFICATION: OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FROM: AMEMBASSY, PORT-AU-PRINCE

SUBJECT: BANKING: BALANCE SHEET OF THE BANQUE COMMERCIALE D'HAITI

FBI DOCUMENT

DATE: 2 AUGUST 1962

CLASSIFICATION: NONE GIVEN

SUBJECT: RE: CLEMARD JOSEPH CHARLES INTERNAL SECURITY - HAITI

FBI FILE NO: 105-6311 (MIAMI)

SECRET

file: 201-97839

JOSEPH D. CHARLES

Joseph D. Charles, a Negro, was born 15 November 1907, at Limbe, Haiti. He is married and has five children. He received his law degree at the Law School in Cap Hatien in 1928. A former law professor, Assistant Prosecuting Attorney and Judge of the Civil Court in Cap Hatien (1928 - 1940), Charles served as Ambassador to the United States from 8 October 1946 until 1 June 1960. During this period, he served also as Ambassador on the Council of the Organization of American States (1949 - 1950). He resigned his ambassadorial post after the fall of the government of President Estime who had appointed him. On 29 February 1952, he was designated Secretary of Education and Public Works by President Magloire and resigned from the cabinet on 31 March 1953, allegedly because of his opposition to increasingly close ties between the governments of Haiti and the Dominican Republic.

Charles chaired the Haitian delegation to the second post of the first session of the UN General Assembly (1946), the second session (1947) and the fourth session (1949). He chaired also the delegation to the Ninth International Conference of American States at Bogata (1948) and is reported to have been friendly to the United States.

Charles has in the past been mentioned more than once as a possible successor to the incumbent president. The most recent occasion was in 1955 when he was mentioned as a possible successor to President Paul E. Magloire.

SECRET

Madame Charles, nee Telson, is a sister of Adelphin Telson, formerly Minister of Defense and Justice, formerly President of the Chamber of Deputies, who is friendly to the US and in contact with US officials in Port-au-Prince. A sister of Madame Charles is married to Colonel Marcaisse Prosper, former Chief of Police under the Magloire government. It has been alleged that the three men, Charles, Telson and Prosper, constitute a potentially strong political force in Haiti.

COUNTRY	Haiti	REPORT NO.	00-B-3,260,765
SUBJECT	Interview with Clemard Joseph Charles/ Possible Duvalier Successor/His Ideas/ Friends and Supporters/Interpretation of Current Situation	DATE DISTR.	10 May 1963
		NO. PAGES	3
		REFERENCES	00/CD Case 40556
DATE OF INFO.	To early May 63		
PLACE & DATE ACQ.	---/2 May 63		

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE: US citizen, former journalist, who has followed developments in the Caribbean area closely for many months and maintains contact with persons directly concerned with the area.

His command of French and his habit of making detailed shorthand notes enable him to report with an unusual degree of accuracy.

1. On 2 May 63, we had a four-hour interview with Clemard Joseph Charles, president and general manager of Banque Commerciale d'Haiti, Port-au-Prince, vice president of the Haitian Chamber of Commerce, and cousin of Joseph D. Charles, former Haitian ambassador to the US.

2. Clemard Charles, whose PO Box in Port-au-Prince is No. 5751, told us that he was a man of peasant stock and that while a business leader he has the full confidence of the predominantly peasant population of Haiti, and, that with the additional backing of forcibly retired anti-Duvalier army officers, intellectuals, journalists and businessmen, he is in a position to become the head of a provisional government after Duvalier is removed. He believes the span between now and 15 May when Duvalier's term expires and 22 May, when his new term is scheduled to commence, will be the most crucial period for Haiti. He believes Duvalier is ready to institute a reign of terror, killing those who oppose him, and is willing to accept Sovbloc help. About two weeks ago the Polish charge d'affaires left Port-au-Prince for Poland, and Charles believes he carries Duvalier's request for economic and possibly military help.

3. As vice president of the Chamber of Commerce, he learned that in early April 1963 a Czechoslovak delegation arrived in Port-au-Prince, presumably to discuss trade matters, a fact which gave rise to rumors that it consisted of military technicians.

4. Charles firmly believes this will be the last chance for the US Government to help establish a democratic Haiti friendly to the US and save the country for a Castro-type Communist takeover. Although he has been on good terms with Duvalier, he now feels that the President "went crazy and must be stopped before he liquidates the opposition. Shortly after Charles made this statement he was called to the phone. Returning, he told us that one of his friends had been killed two days before by Duvalier forces. He declined to give the name of the alleged victim, but talked freely about some of his own influential supporters on whom he could rely with a firm pledge of holding free elections:

SECRET

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

STATE		ARMY		NAVY		AIR		FBI		AEC				

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

NO DISSEM ABROAD

~~NO FOREIGN DISSEM~~

CONTROLLED

DISSEM: The dissemination of this document is limited to civilian employees and active duty military personnel within the intelligence components of the USIB member agencies, and to those senior officials of the member agencies who must act upon the information. However, unless specifically controlled in accordance with paragraph 8 of DCID 1/7, it may be released to those components of the departments and agencies of the U. S. Government directly participating in the production of National Intelligence. IT SHALL NOT BE DISSEMINATED TO CONTRACTORS. It shall not be disseminated to organizations or personnel, including consultants, under a contractual relationship to the U.S. Government without the written permission of the originator.

Ambroise [HARIN] (201-345467) KL ... FBI in Nov 62 that DESINOR is one of two card-carrying Communists in Gov't. [initials]

a. Clovis Desinor, Secretary of Commerce & Industry, and a good friend.
b. Timothy Paret, retired colonel, former Haitian military attache in Washington
c. Col. (fnu) Honorat, now an asylee in the Brazilian Embassy, Port-au-Prince
d. Col. H. Alcenin, retired officer, "a good and honest man."
e. Former Ambassador Joseph D. Charles
f. Dr. Emile Saint-Lot, former law professor; president of Haitian Senate and National Assembly in 1957; former ambassador to France, now in exile in New York (Apt. 12J, 392 Central Park West at 100th St., tel. UN 5-5215). Charles called him a "player," that is, an opportunist, but anti-Duvalier.
g. Col. (fnu) Cham

5. Charles intimated that he had many other prominent supporters who are violently anti-Duvalier and who are ready to back "my government." He has just passed his 40th birthday (he was born 21 Apr 1923 in Gonaives), ~~who~~ which makes him eligible for the presidency in so far as the constitutional age requirement is concerned. In case he did not become provisional president after Duvalier's overthrow, he would be satisfied with the post of Secretary of Finance & Economic Affairs. He said the present secretary, Dr. Herve Boyer, has leftist tendencies, and his wife is definitely a Communist.

HARNETT described BOYER as second card-carrying Commie known to him

6. Charles added that as he is of "100% black origin" (He is very black), he would be qualified to become president. He said that only those who are in this category can become president.

7. Charles said he would need the "moral and economic help of the US Government and people" to transform Haiti into a true and prosperous democracy. He said he would need about one year to put into ~~use~~ effect his "plan for the economic and social development of Haiti," which, among others has these salient points:

   a. Creation of a balanced economy adapted to Haitian conditions
   b. Development of industry and exploitation of natural resources
   c. Modernization of agriculture

8. Charles would like to present his plan to US officials for consideration. He said about 90% of Haitians are against Duvalier, who maintains his rule by keeping the militia strong. ~~Duvl~~ Duvalier no longer has funds to pay the militiamen but allows them to "live off the land." Charles believes that in the event of an anti-Duvalier uprising, the army would kill the hated militiamen who are ~~xxxxxx~~ responsible only to Duvalier.

9. Once Duvalier is finished, Charles would suggest that as a goodwill gesture toward the Haitians, who are overwhelmingly pro-US, the US construct the promised airport and thus create jobs. Another way to bolster the economy would be to encourage tourists.

10. Charles hopes the Dominican Republic will not invade Duvalier's Haiti. He believes the Dominicans could easily defeat Haiti's army and militia but an invasion would cause the Haitians to rally around Duvalier in defense of their country.

11. Before leaving Port-au-Prince, Charles worked out a telephone code with his wife, Sophie. On 30 Apr 63, he called her, and she told him "not to rush home," which meant that his life might be in danger if he returned to Haiti now. In view of this, he told the Haitian Consul in New York that he has to stay a few days longer to buy parts for machines used in his Haitian sisal enterprise.

12. Charles gave the following data concerning his career: He went to parochial school; in 1939, was graduated from Lycee Geffrard, Gonaives; taught in rural schools after his father's death in 1939, and also supported his family by working as upholsterer, timekeeper, plantation supervisor and

SECRET
CONTROLLED DISSEM NO DISSEM ABROAD

free-lance journalist. In 1947 he was appointed controller general of southern Haiti banana industry and became general agent in 1948. In 1949 he established his own export-import business. In 1953 he went to London as a member of a Haitian government economic mission. In 1954 on behalf of Haiti he negotiated a contract with General Electric, Ltd., of Coventry, UK, for modernization and extension of Haiti's telecommunications system. In 1957 he was appointed member of a Haitian mission to an international conference in Brussels. In 1960 he founded Banque Commerciale d'Haiti, of which he is sole owner. In addition, he is full or part owner of the following Haitian enterprises: Universal Enterprises SA; National Deutsch (sic) Associates; Clemard Joseph Charles Import-Export; a South Haiti cocoa enterprise; J.C.Charles & Co. He is sole representative of General Electric, Ltd., of London, and Siemens Schukert Werke, West Germany. In the past few years he has made many business trips to the US, UK, France, Italy and West Germany. He said he had invested about US$500,000 in the Haitian economy and as a patriot under no circumstances will he take money out of Haiti.

13. Charles, who is married and has one adopted son, has received many honors, including the Civil Merit Order, Officer of the Labor Order, etc. In 1962 he was given the Key of the City of New York.

14. Charles concluded by saying that in the world today there are two alternatives: The US or the USSR. He says he and his group have chosen the US. As to how to get rid of Duvalier, he said "the tyrant may be killed by the army" before 22 May 63. He did not elaborate; he merely called attention to Trujillo's fate.

-end-

14-00000

OUTGOING CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

PAGE NO. ____

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

DATE: 2 MAY 19[illegible]

FROM: NA [illegible]

TRANSMIT TO:

NYOR CITY W____

[ ] ROUTINE [X] PRIORITY [ ] URGENT

ORIGINATING OFFICER: LATIN AMERICA DB

PHONE EXTENSION: [illegible]

CONFIDENTIAL
(CLASSIFICATION)

TYPE IN CAPITAL LETTERS, DOUBLE SPACED

~~[illegible]~~

NEW CASE 40596: RE FREUND-CZAJKOWSKI TELECONS OF 1 AND 2 MAY: THE FOLLOWING REQUIREMENTS ARE SUBMITTED FOR CLEMARD JOSEPH CHARLES:

A. WHOM DOES CHARLES SEE AS THE MOST DESIRABLE INTERIM PRESIDENT IN CASE DUVALIER IS OUSTED? WHAT ARE HIS REASONS FOR THIS PREFERENCE?

B. WHAT IS SOURCE'S ASSESSMENT OF CERTAIN HAITIAN POLITICAL FIGURES WHO ARE COMMONLY CHARACTERIZED AS LEFTISTS OR COMMUNISTS? AMONG THESE ARE PAUL BLANCHET, FORISS ST. ARMAND AND HERVE BOYER. DOES HE BELIEVE THAT THEY ARE UNDER MOSCOW DISCIPLINE?

C. DOES CHARLES KNOW ANYTHING OF THE REPORTED ENTRANCE INTO HAITI IN EARLY APRIL OF A SMALL NUMBER OF CZECH MILITARY TECHNICIANS?

D. WE WOULD BE INTERESTED IN BACKGROUND DATA ON CHARLES. SEE CASE 40257. ALSO, WE WOULD LIKE TO HAVE THE PLACE AND DATE OF HIS BIRTH FOR NAME CHECK PURPOSES.

Harry A. McCue [signature]
RELEASING OFFICER

OO/C learned from Army intell that Charles [illegible]
OO/ [illegible] following [illegible]
COORDINATING OFFICER

AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
CLASSIFICATION

FORM NO. 172 REPLACES FORM 38-7 [illegible] 1949
1 SEP 54 WHICH MAY BE USED.

14-00000

☐ UNCLASSIFIED ☐ INTERNAL USE ONLY ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☒ SECRET

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

SUBJECT: (Optional)

FROM:	EXTENSION	NO.
Chief, DO/COEO	2224	IX-122
		DATE: 2 May 1963

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)	DATE RECEIVED	DATE FORWARDED	OFFICER'S INITIALS	COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)
1. DO/COEO/Allen			[initials]	
2. DO/COEO/Bessette			[initials]	
3. 14 MAY 1963 RI/AN Attn: Dick Leach			[initials]	Please classify into ~~200-6-203/3~~ 201-357029
4.				
5.				
6.				
7.				
8.				File Copy - 201 file
9.				
10.				
11.				
12.				
13.				
14.				
15.				

ROUTING	INITIAL
RID/AN	[initials]
RID/MIS	[initials]
~~RID/PS~~	
~~RID/FI~~	
10 MAY 1963 DO/COEO/Bessette	
~~[illegible]~~	

CIA HISTORICAL REVIEW PROGRAM
RELEASE IN FULL
1999

FORM 3-62 610 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS ☒ SECRET ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☐ INTERNAL USE ONLY ☐ UNCLASSIFIED

IX-122
2 May 1963

CONTACT REPORT

WUBRINY - M. Clemard Joseph CHARLES

1. WUBRINY/1 telephoned on the sterile line from Chicago, on his way to the West Coast, to report his final contact before departing with subject.

2. Subject telephoned WUBRINY/1 on 1 May and said that because of the recent unpleasant developments in Haiti he thought it would be quite inappropriate to continue discussions regarding WUSALINE possible investment in the area at least until things were clarified.

3. M. CHARLES indicated that he was returning to Haiti shortly and asked if WUBRINY/1 could visit him there. WUBRINY/1 said that he would consider this or have one of his representatives go, if it later seemed desirable. He indicated, however, a continuing interest in the investment picture in Haiti if, as, and when.

C. FRANK STONE, III
Chief
DO/COEO

DO/COEO/CFS:jj(2 May 1963)
Distribution:
Orig - EO subject
1 - EO chrono
1 - WUBRINY Ops

IX-104

30 April 1963

CONTACT REPORT

WUBRINY - Haitian Operation

1. WUBRINY/1 telephoned from his residence on the sterile line at approximately 0930 hours to report the following.

2. WUBRINY/1 said that he believed that the meeting that is to be held by Mr. CHARLES and WUBRINY/1 plus an unnamed third party would involve a Mr. Tardieu.

3. I told WUBRINY/1 there had been considerable interest in this general development on the part of the Department of State and cited (without identification) A-406, Amembassy, Port-au-Prince, dated April 11, 1963, subject: U.S. Businessman Signs Contracts with Haitian Government and Local Bank. I told WUBRINY/1 that the Department information I had before me cited Le Moniteur of March 13, 1963 and said that the Airgram also mentioned a Mr. Bert Cindine TARDIEU. I also gave WUBRINY/1 the points raised under "comment" on page 2 of the Airgram.

4. WUBRINY/1 said that he agreed with all of these comments as he had come to the same conclusions.

5. I told WUBRINY/1 that there was obviously considerable interest in any reporting that he can do on this subject and requested that he let me know when the meeting takes place and continue his detailed reporting as heretofore. He agreed to do so.

C. FRANK STONE, III
Chief
DO/COEO

DO/COEO/CFS:jj(30 Apr 63)
Distribution:
Orig - EO subject
1 - EO chrono
1 - WUBRINY Ops

DEPT OF STATE AIRGRAM A-419

FROM: AMEMBASSY, PORT-AU-PRINCE

CLASSIFICATION: CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT: CONVERSATION WITH CLEMARD JOSEPH CHARLES OF THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF HAITI ON APRIL 18, 1963

14-00000

☐ UNCLASSIFIED ☐ INTERNAL USE ONLY ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☐ SECRET

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

SUBJECT: (Optional)

FROM: DO/HQT Rm. 5 B 2825 | EXTENSION 4551 | NO. | DATE 25 April 1963

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)	DATE RECEIVED	DATE FORWARDED	OFFICER'S INITIALS	COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)
1. DO/COEO Attn: Gale W. Allen		30 APR 1963		2-4. Suggest additional info obtained from B/1 be added to the official 201.
2. C/DO/CoEO				
3. DODS/ops/Janney				
4. DO/CoEO/ALLEN				
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CIA HISTORICAL REVIEW PROGRAM
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1999

FORM 3-62 610 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS ☐ SECRET ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☐ INTERNAL USE ONLY ☐ UNCLASSIFIED

SECRET

IX No. 76

23 April 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR: DO/COEO

ATTENTION : Mr. Gale W. Allen

SUBJECT : Trace Reply - Clemard Joseph CHARLES

REFERENCE : DO/COEO Memorandum dated 23 April 1963 requesting traces on CLEMARD, Joseph Charles

1. There are no traces on Clemard Joseph CHARLES (201-357-029) born 21 April 1923 at Gonaives, Haiti, who is President and General Manager of the Commercial Bank of Haiti, in RID or at the WH/Haitian Desk. In March 1963, Biographics Register prepared a summary of information on Mr. CHARLES for inclusion in the Biographic Intelligence Report on Haitian Opposition Personalities. This summary is made up of information obtained from several different sources. One source classifies CHARLES as a slippery character who is active on the Haitian scene and refers to him as a "promoter" rather than a businessman, who endeavers to attract United States "venture" capital for various Haitian projects and then becomes a partner by virtue of the promotion. Biographics Register has a very high opinion of this Source, who is the State Department's Haiti Desk Officer. During a debriefing on CHARLES, in February 1963, this same source stated that CHARLES is a confidant of President Duvalier and that he has emerged as an active businessman by virtue of his priviledged position with the President.

2. Another source of information regarding CHARLES' business interests is the President of the National Bank of Haiti who considers CHARLES, himself, as dishonest. For example, according to Source, CHARLES approved a loan of $14,000.00 on his daughter's signature alone. Also, the Commercial Bank of Haiti held a worthless portfolio made up

SECRET

SUBJECT: Trace Reply - Clemard Joseph CHARLES

of notes guaranteed by political figures. This Source also stated that CHARLES was "something of a favorite of the President, who gave him support."

3. Attached to this memorandum is a copy of Department of State Airgram No. A-325, dated 16 February 1963, from the United States Embassy, Port-Au-Prince, Haiti, subject: Banking: Balance Sheet of the Banque Commerciale d'Haiti which includes some information on CHARLES' life story. You will note the comment in the last paragraph of Airgram A-325 that reads, ". . . Be all that as it may, the Embassy has no strongly adverse information concerning Mr. Charles' integrity or banking honesty. And as the balance sheet shows, his bank, if not thriving, is at least still a going concern.

4. It may be that a check with OO/C through Mr. Schreyer's office and a request for field station traces will provide additional information concerning CHARLES. A copy of this memorandum is being forwarded to RID with a request for a 201 file on Subject which will be forwarded to you on permanent charge.

Anna Panor

Anna Panor
DO/HQT

Enclosures:
1. State Airgram No. A-325 (copy)
2. Draft BR Summary

24 April 1963

201

CONTACT REPORT

WUBRINY/1 - Ambassador Boengnignon - Clemard Joseph Charles

1. Ambassador Boengnignon had previously informed WUBRINY/1 that Clemard Joseph Charles, President of the Commercial Bank of Haiti, was coming to New York on 24 April and suggested that WUBRINY/1 might work with him in financing Boengnignon's diplomatic residence in Haiti.

2. Mr. Allen informed WUBRINY/1 that Charles is a confident of President Duvalier and could be expected to report on all Americans with whom he had conversations and the substance of these conversations. WUBRINY/1 was admonished that in any contact with Charles the security of WUBRINY/1's relationship with KUBARK should be uppermost in his mind. WUBRINY/1 was informed that Charles is reported as a businessman of questionable repute. He is characterized as slippery, dishonest, and more of a promoter than businessman. His bank holds a worthless portfolio of notes guaranteed by political signatures. For example, he approved a loan of $14,000 for his daughter on her signature alone. He is also reported to be a partner in the bank rather than sole owner, as he alleges.

3. Mr. Allen said that Charles was of great interest and that we would like to know why he was in the U. S. at this time. WUBRINY/1 was admonished in any conversations with Charles to concentrate on economic rather than on political matters unless Charles himself first raised political matters. It was suggested to WUBRINY/1 that he might inquire about Haiti's economic status, the outlook for the coffee crop on which Haiti's economy may stand or fall, and how the currency is being backed in the absence of a foreign aid program.

4. It was further suggested to WUBRINY/1 that should the conversation with Charles get loose that he might inquire as to whether top Haitian officials are putting aside funds outside the country and question the rationale for an expensive inaugural celebration for the President, given the bad state of the Haitian economy. WUBRINY/1 said that he could easily add the flight of capital question by discussing the availability of Haitian capital for investment outside Haiti.

5. WUBRINY/1 said that in view of the delicacy of this operation that he would wear his other hat, i.e., represent his own firm rather than WUSALINE in making this contact. He foresaw no problems stating

SECRET

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

that it is routine for business people to ascertain each other's views. Messrs. Stone and Allen concurred in the use of WUBRINY/1's private firm and admonished WUBRINY/1 to keep Charles on the string in view of our interest in him.

6. Mr. Allen indicated to WUBRINY/1 that we were definitely interested in [illegible] and needed a good assessment such as WUBRINY/1 had done on [illegible]/1. WUBRINY/1 said that this presented no problem. He stated that he had not specifically asked [illegible] who his opposition sources are because he did not want [illegible] to become suspicious.

Gale W. Allen
Gale W. Allen
[illegible]

Distribution:
Orig - [illegible]
1 - [illegible] Ops
1 - [illegible]
1 - [illegible] Chrono
1 - Charles - 01

14-00000

201-97837

TRANSMITTAL OF TDCS INFORMATION REPORT

CLASSIFICATION: **SECRET** (When Filled In)

ORIG.	HELEN E MORGAN	ROUTING	
UNIT	WH/6/H	1	4
EXT.	4506	2	5
DATE	7 MAY 1963	3	6

MAY 7 13 25 53

CONFIRMATION COPIES: WH 11

TDCS DB-3/654,521

INFORMATION COPIES: CI/IC, CI/OPS, FI/D, FI, FI/INT 6, IW 2, CA/O 4, CA/PEG 2, CA 2, SAS 5

DATE DISTRIBUTED: 7 MAY 1963

PRECEDENCE: X ROUTINE

BASED ON (Fld. Rpt., Proj.): WAVE 8122 (IN 32935)
NO PROJECT
EMTIN-1
LIAISON*

DISSEMINATION

WH/6/H	3	WH/PRIN	1
WH/6/DR	1	WH/PACY	1
		WH/SNTO	1
		JMWAVE	1

EVALUATION REQUESTED OF: STATE | ARMY | NAVY | AIR

HANDLING INSTRUCTIONS

NO FOREIGN DISSEM/CONTROLLED DISSEM

RECOMMEND FOR EXO

RELAY REQUEST ATTACHED FOR RELAY TO DOPA

DD/P INTERNAL USE ONLY

AUTHENTICATING OFFICER:

COORDINATING OFFICER(S): SAS/INTEL/R (BY PHONE)

CLASSIFICATION: **SECRET** (When Filled In)

RELEASING OFFICER: C. Bauer
C/WH/R

COPY NO.

14-00000

TELEGRAM INFORMATION REPORT TELEGRAM

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

CLASSIFICATION — DISSEMINATION CONTROLS

SECRET/NO FOREIGN DISSEM/CONTROLLED DISSEM

COUNTRY HAITI

REPORT NO. TDCSDB-3/654,521

SUBJECT REMARKS MADE BY FELIX FRANCIS CONCERNING THE HAITIAN SITUATION

DATE DISTR. 7 MAY 1963

PRECEDENCE ROUTINE

DATE OF INFO. 5 MAY 1963

REFERENCES TDCSDB-3/654,459 IN 32935

PLACE & DATE ACQ. UNITED STATES (6 MAY 1963)

APPRAISAL 3 (THAT THE REMARKS WERE MADE)

FIELD REPORT NO. UFG-2784

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION. SOURCE GRADINGS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

SOURCE CUBAN (F) IN TOUCH WITH PRO- AND ANTI-DUVALIER HAITIANS, FROM FELIX FRANCIS, WHO HAS BEEN DESCRIBED AS A CONFIDANT OF PRESIDENT FRANCOIS DUVALIER.

1. ON 5 MAY 1963 RUDOLPH BABOUN, HAITIAN CONSUL GENERAL IN MIAMI, TOLD FELIX FRANCIS THAT IT WAS THE BELIEF OF THE HAITIAN FOREIGN OFFICE THAT THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC WOULD NOT ATTACK HAITI UNLESS THE UNITED STATES INTERVENED MILITARILY. BABOUN SAID THAT THIS BELIEF WAS SUBSTANTIATED BY INFORMATION WHICH THE HAITIAN FOREIGN OFFICE OBTAINED FROM ALBERTO ZULETA ANGEL, HEAD OF THE COMMISSION OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES (OAS) WHICH VISITED HAITI.

2. FRANCIS SAID THAT THE ONLY RESISTANCE TO THE REGIME OF PRESIDENT FRANCOIS DUVALIER WAS THE WEAK CLANDESTINE GROUP HEADED BY CLEMENT BARBOT. HE ALSO SAID THAT IT IS DOUBTFUL THAT BARBOT COULD TOPPLE DUVALIER; HOWEVER,

CLASSIFICATION — DISSEMINATION CONTROLS

SECRET/NO FOREIGN DISSEM/CONTROLLED DISSEM

GROUP 1 Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

STATE/INR	DIA	ARMY/ACSI	NAVY	AIR	JCS	SECDEF	NSA	NIC	[illegible]	OCI	ONE	OCR	[illegible]	FBI

STATE/DIR REPSINCLANT

TELEGRAM INFORMATION REPORT TELEGRAM

FORM 1Kb OBSOLETE PREVIOUS EDITIONS. (10-60)

IF SUCCESSFUL, HE WOULD PROBABLY INSTALL JOSEPH D. CHARLES, FORMER HAITIAN AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, AS HEAD OF THE GOVERNING JUNTA.

3. FIELD DISSEM: STATE (MIAMI) CINCLANT CINCARIB.

END OF MESSAGE

14-00000

6 May

XXXXX ZEA

S E C R E T TDTG 061700Z

PRITY WA CITE NYOR 8910

L/A BR INFO SUPPORT (STUNTZ) AND CZAJKOWSKI

GROUP ONE EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC DOWNGRADING AND DECLASSIFICATION

CASE 40556

THIS IS REPORT NY 2147-3 FOR OO-A(S) CREDIT.

1. THE SITUATION CONCERNING CLEMARD JOSEPH CHARLES ACTIVITIES IS JUST AS "FLUID" AS THE SITUATION IN HAITI. CHARLES ADVISED US THAT HIS FRIEND OF MRS. DOROTHY MATLOCK (SEE WHAT I MEAN BY "FLUID"?) HAD CHANGED HIS TRAVEL PLANS TO WASHINGTON. INSTEAD OF TUESDAY HE (DRYER) NOW EXPECTS TO BE IN WASHINGTON IN THURSDAY OR FRIDAY. CHARLES INDICATED THAT HE WOULD BE WILLING TO GO TO WASHINGTON SOME TIME THIS WEEK. HE ASKED US TO SEE HIM AGAIN THIS AFTERNOON. OUR MEETING (THE THIRD SINCE THIS WEEK. HE ASKED US TO SEE HIM AGAIN THIS AFTERNOON. OUR MEETING (THE THIRD SINCE LAST THURSDAY) IS SCHEDULED AT 1430. BALOG (STILL CAPTAIN BALOG, US ARMY TO CHARLES) WILL GET IN TOUCH WITH STUNTZ RE THEIR TELECON AFTER BALOG-CHARLES MEETING.

2. CHARLES TOLD US THAT HIS "SPIRITUAL FATHER", B. GINDINE TARDIEU, A FRENCH CITIZEN, A CONSULTANT TO CHARLES' BANK IN PORT-AU-PRINCE IS IN NEW YORK NOW. TARDIEU WHO HAS SPENT AT LEAST 20 YEARS IN HAITI, IS NOW STAYING AT THE PARTK SHERTON HOTTEL, ROOM 2032.

S E C R E T

C/S PRITY NYOR 8910 L/A INFO (STUNTZ) CZAJKOWSKI BALOG 40556 NY 2147-3

OO-A(S) CREDIT CLEMARD JOSEPH CHARLES "FLUID" HAITI [illegible]

14-00000

XXXXX ZEA

S E C R E T TDTG 031830Z 3 May PRIORITY

PRITY VA CITE NYOR 8918 8919

L/A BR INFO CZAJKOWSKI FROM BALOG

GROUP ONE EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC DOWNGRADING AND DECLASSIFICATION

CASE 48556

THIS IS REPORT NY-2128-3 FOR OO-A(S) CREDIT. ITIS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NY-2119-3.

1. AT HIS REQUEST, ON 3 MAY 63 WE HAD AN ADDITIONAL INTERVIEW WITH CLEMARD JOSEPH CHARLES. HE INFORMED US THAT HE HAD RECEIVED A TELEPHONE CALL FROM JOSEPH F. DRYER, TAMPA, FLORIDA. DRYER TOLD CHARLES THAT HE COULD NOT SEE HIM OVER THE WEEK END, BUT WOULD VISIT HIM IN NEW YORK CITY NEXT WEDNESDAY, 8 MAY. PRIOR TO THAT DRYER PLANS TO MEET IN WASHINGTON DC JACQUELINE DELMAR, 3130 P STREET, NW, TEL: FE 3-9066, A FRIEND OF MISS MADLOCK'S TO DISCUSS "THINGS OF MUTAL INTEREST CONCERNING HAITI."

2. CHARLES TALKED TO US ABOUT THE WORSENING SITUATION IN HAITI. HE BELIEVES THAT IT WAS TIME FOR THE US TO LAND THE MARINES IN HAITI TO LIBERATE THE COUNTRY FROM "MADMAN DUVALIER" AND PROTECT THE LIVES OF AMERICANS THERE. HE FEELS THAT THE US SHOULD ACT UNDER THE AEGIS

14-00000

OF OAS IN THE INTEREST OF HEMISPHERIC SOLIDARITY. HE MENTIONED THAT THE US DID NOT HESITATE TO SEND MARINES TO LEBANON WHEN US INTERESTS WERE THREATENED.

3. CHARLES DECIDED TO STAY IN NEW YORK "FOR THE TIME BEING". TODAY HE SENT A CABLE TO HIS BANK IN PORT-AU-PRINCE INDICATING THAT HIS BUSINESS TRANSACTION (BUYING MACHINE PARTS FOR HIS ENTERPRISES) WILL KEEP HIM IN US FOR AWHILE.

4. DISCUSSING THE REPORTED MASSACRE OF ANTI-DUVALIER ARMY OFFICERS CHARLES URGED FAST ACTION ON PART OF US. HE REITERATED HIS OPINION THAT DUVALIER WOULD BE "ELIMINATED" BY 22 MAY, BUT WARNED AGAINST LETTING ANTI-DUVALIER EXILES NOW IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, CUBA AND ELSEWHERE RETURN TO HAITI AND "START SHOOTING THERE". HE BELIEVES THAT THE BEST POLICY FOR THE US TO FOLLOW WOULD BE TO COME TO AN AGREEMENT WITH LEADING HAITIAN ARMY OFFICERS. IN ADDITION TO PREVIOUSLY MENTIONED NAMES, HE FEELS THAT GENERAL CONSTANT, COL. CHAM AND COL CAILLARD COULD BE WON OVER FOR COOPERATION. HE CLAIMS TO KNOW THESE OFFICERS WELL AND IN CASE OF LANDING OF US MARINES HE WOULD BE GLAD TO GO ALONG AND SERVE AS AN INTERMEDIARY. HE FEELS THAT HE HAS ENOUGH INFLUENCE TO BRING ABOUT A SITUATION WITHOUT BLOODSHED IN WHICH SETTING UP A PROVISIONAL

GOVERNMENT WOULD BE FEASIBLE. IF NECESSARY WE WOULD BE WILLING TO STAY IN THE BACKGROUND IN THE ROLE OF "EMINENCE GRIS" FOR THE GOOD OF HIS COUNTRY.

S E C R E T

CFN PRITY NYOR 8918 L/A BR INFO CZAJKOWSKI BALCO 48556 NY-2128-3 00-A(S)
CREDIT NY-2119-3 3 MAY 63 CLEMARD JOSEPH CHARLES A JOSEPH F. DRYER
TAMPA NOT SEE NEW YORK WEDNESDAY 8 MAY PRIOR DC
JACQUELINE DELMAR 3130 P STREET, NW, TEL: FE 3-9066 A MISS MADLOCK'S
"THINGS OF MUTAL INTEREST CONCERNING HAITI"
US DUVALIER US AEGIS OAS US NOT HESITATE LEBANON US A PORT-AU-PRINCE
US ANTI-DUVALIER US "ELIMINATED" 22 MAY US GENERAL CONSTANT, COL.
CHAN COL CAILLARD US A WITHOUT BLOODSHED A PROVISIONAL "EMINENCE GRIS"
HBT

03/2026Z MAY ESG

SECRET

14-00000

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service
Miami, Florida

Instructions: Any handwritten entries shall be in block capital letters. All Spanish names shall be hyphenated with the father's name first and the mother's name following.

Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

FILE NO. (If any)

DATE

A-2 December 29, 1966

The alien listed below has been admitted to the United States under the provisions of Section 101 (a) 15 (A) or Section 101 (a) 15 (G) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

FAMILY NAME (Capital Letters)	First Name	Middle Initial
CHARLES,	Clemard	J.
COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP		
Haiti		
UNITED STATES ADDRESS (Number, Street, City, State, Zip Code)		
Consulate General of Haiti, Miami, Fla.		
AIRLINE AND FLIGHT NO. OR VESSEL OF ARRIVAL		
PAA 432		
Number, Street, City, Province (State) and Country of PERMANENT RESIDENCE		
626 Bacot, Port Au Prince, Haiti		
BIRTH DATE	BIRTH PLACE	
4-21-23	Gonaives, Haiti	

NA1 to CSCI-316/03952-66 Subject as above 12 Jan 67

DATE AND PLACE OF ADMISSION
12-20-66 - Miami, Fla.
PURPOSE AND LENGTH OF ADMISSION
A-2 - Duration of status
DESTINATION
Consulate General, Haiti, Miami, Fla.

Other agencies are requested to furnish any derogatory subversive information regarding this alien to the F. B. I.

Deputy Associate Commissioner
Travel Control

cc: C.I.A.
G-2
O.S.I.
State Dept.
O.N.I.

File in 201-357029

Form I-67
(REV. 6-1-69)

14-00000

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Instructions: Any handwritten entries should be in capital letters. All Spanish names shall be hyphenated with father's name first and the mother's name second.

Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

FILE No.

DATE 12-4-66

The alien listed below has been admitted to the United States under the provisions of Section 101 (a) 15 (A) or Section 101 (a) 15 (G) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

FAMILY NAME (Capital Letters) First Name Middle Initial

C[illegible] Gérmand J.

COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP

Haiti

UNITED STATES ADDRESS (Number, Street, City, State, Zip Code)

Ambassador of Haiti, Washington, D. C.

AIRLINE AND FLIGHT NO. OR VESSEL OF ARRIVAL

PAA 234

Number, Street, City, Province (State) and Country of PERMANENT RESIDENCE

Pacot, Port au Prince, Haiti

BIRTH DATE	BIRTH PLACE
4-21-32	Haiti

NA
22 Dec 66

DATE AND PLACE OF ADMISSION

11-2? -66 NYC

PURPOSE AND LENGTH OF ADMISSION

A-2 D/S

DESTINATION

Other agencies are requested to furnish any derogatory subversive information regarding this alien to the F.B.I.

cc: C.I.A. Jwp
G-2
O.S.I.
State Dept.
ONI

Deputy Associate Commissioner
Travel Control

File in 201-357024

FORM I-?
(REV. ?-1-?)

14-00000

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service

Instructions: Any handwritten entries shall be in block capital letters. All Spanish names shall be hyphenated with the father's name first and the mother's name following.

FILE NO. (If any) 17/2

DATE 7/12/66

Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

The alien listed below has been admitted to the United States under the provisions of section 101 (a) 15 (A) or 101 (a) 15 (G) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

NAME (Last, in CAPS) (First) (Middle)	NATIONALITY (Citizenship)
CHARLES - Clemard	Haiti
UNITED STATES ADDRESS: Haitian Consul - NYC	
AIRLINE AND FLIGHT NO. OR VESSEL OF ARRIVAL: PAA 119	
PERMANENT ADDRESS: PACUT # 26 PTO prince Haiti	
BIRTH DATE: 7/13/66	BIRTH PLACE: GONALVES Haiti
DATE AND PLACE OF ADMISSION: 7/13/66 NYC	
PURPOSE AND LENGTH OF ADMISSION: OFFICIAL D/S	
DESTINATION: Haitian Consul - NYC	

Other agencies are requested to furnish any derogatory subversive information regarding this alien to the F. B. I.

201 req 22 Jul 66

NAI
2 Aug 66
fmb

Deputy Associate Commissioner
Travel Control

HWK
22 Jul 66
Ref.

cc CIA
ST
OSI
State Dept.

Form I-97
(Rev. 7-15-63)

14-00000

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service

Miami, Florida

Instructions: Any handwritten entries shall be in block capital letters. All Spanish names shall be hyphenated with the father's name first and the mother's name following.

Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

FILE NO. (If any)

DATE
5-3-67

A-2

The alien listed below has been admitted to the United States under the provisions of Section 101 (a) 15 (A) or Section 101 (a) 15 (G) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

FAMILY NAME (Capital Letters) — First Name — Middle Initial
CHARLES — CLEMARD — J.

COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP
HAITI

UNITED STATES ADDRESS (Number, Street, City, State, Zip Code)
WALDORF ASTORIA — NEW YORK CITY

NAI

AIRLINE AND FLIGHT NO. OR VESSEL OF ARRIVAL
PAA 432

6 June 67

Number, Street, City, Province (State) and Country of PERMANENT RESIDENCE
PORT AU PRINCE — HAITI

BIRTH DATE
4-21-23

BIRTH PLACE
Gonaives, Haiti

201-357029

CHARLES CLEMARD JOSEPH

DATE AND PLACE OF ADMISSION
4-30-67 Miami, Fla.

PURPOSE AND LENGTH OF ADMISSION
official-dur. of status

DESTINATION
above U.S.

201-357029 *

lh

Other agencies are requested to furnish any derogatory subversive information regarding this alien to the F. B. I.

cc: C.I.A.
S.I.
B.I.
State Dept.
AN 1

Deputy Associate Commissioner
Travel Control

2/5/67

201-357029

14-00000

FBI DOCUMENT

DATE: 28 DECEMBER 1966

CLASSIFICATION: SECRET - NO FORN DISSEM

SUBJECT: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - HAITI
INTERNAL SECURITY - HAITI

FBI FILE NO: NONE GIVEN (WASH., D.C.)

14-00000

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service

Instructions: Any handwritten entries shall be in block capital letters. All Spanish names shall be hyphenated with the father's name first and the mother's name following.

UAT

Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

FILE NO. (If any)	
DATE	12-6-66

The alien listed below has been admitted to the United States under the provisions of Section 101 (a) 15 (A) or Section 101 (a) 15 (G) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

FAMILY NAME (Capital Letters) / First Name / Middle Initial	CHARLES, Clemmard J.
COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP	Haiti
UNITED STATES ADDRESS (Number, Street, City, State, Zip Code)	Ambassador of Haiti, Washington, D. C.
AIRLINE AND FLIGHT NO. OR VESSEL OF ARRIVAL	PAA 234
Number, Street, City, Province (State) and Country of PERMANENT RESIDENCE	Pacot, Port au Prince, Haiti
BIRTH DATE	4-21-32
BIRTH PLACE	Haiti

NAI 22 Dec 66

DATE AND PLACE OF ADMISSION	11-27-66 NYC
PURPOSE AND LENGTH OF ADMISSION	A-2 D/S
DESTINATION	

Other agencies are requested to furnish any derogatory subversive information regarding this alien to the F.B.I.

cc: C.I.A. Jwp
G-2
O.S.I.
State Dept.
O.N.I.

Deputy Associate Commissioner
Travel Control

File in 201-357024 12-19

FORM I-87
(REV. 6-1-66)

14-00000

INDEX: ☐ YES ☒ NO

CLASSIFY TO FILE NO. 201-357029

X-REF TO FILE NO. 201-739205

FILE RID ☐ RET. TO BRANCH ☒

DESTROY ☐ SIG. 201-737125

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TDCS-314/15055-66

HTP 971

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UNIT | TIME 1840

INFO VR. FILE. ADDP. CA 2. CA/PEG. CA/PROP. CI/OPS. CI/IC 2. FI. FI/D CS/DO FI/INT 6, SOD 4, DO/H 5, CA/O 4, CI/PS, FI/SPG, CS/SGO, WH/REG 8, WH/7/H/RE 3, WH/C 9

AN [redacted]

PS [redacted] WH/7/HT

ABSTRACT [redacted]

PRIN

S E C R E T 191615Z CITE PORT AU PRINCE 4164

DIRECTOR INFO REP/LANT, PANAMA CITY, JMWAVE

19 Nov 66 IN 42726

INTEL

SUPDATA: EVMISER-1. FIELD COMMENT PARA FIVE FROM EVLEMON-2. NO INDEX.

FILED 191615Z

S-E-C-R-E-T

MICROFILMED DEC 1 1966 DOC. MICRO. SER.

B 201-739205

B 201-737125

19 NOV 66

201-357029

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Intelligence Information Cable

• ROUTINE

IN 42726

STATE/INR DIA ARMY NAVY AIR JCS SECDEF NSA NIC AID USIA SDO ONE OCR ORR DCS CGS CIA/NMCC

FBI IGNS

NO FOREIGN DISSEM

GROUP 1 Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

THIS IS AN INFORMATION REPORT, NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTELLIGENCE.

S-E-C-R-E-T 192027Z CITE TDCS-314/15055-66

DIST 19 NOVEMBER 1966

COUNTRY HAITI

DOI MID-NOVEMBER 1966

SUBJECT POWER JOCKEYING AMONG GOVERNMENT LEADERS

ACQ HAITI, PORT AU PRINCE, 18 NOVEMBER 1966 (HTP-971)

SOURCE A HAITIAN STUDENT AND MEMBER OF THE CLANDESTINE CATHOLIC ACTION PERSONNALISTE MOVEMENT WHO HAS MANY CONTACTS AMONG CATHOLIC, COMMUNIST, AND DUVALIERIST STUDENTS. SOURCE USUALLY REPORTS ACCURATELY THE INFORMATION HE RECEIVES. HE RECEIVED THIS INFORMATION FROM FOUR DIFFERENT SOURCES WITH ACCESS TO OPPOSITION AND PRO-DUVALIER CIRCLES INCLUDING FRANTZ LEROY, PRIVATE SECRETARY TO AGRICULTURE MINISTER VICTOR NEVERS CONSTANT.

1. WITHIN DUVALIER'S ENTOURAGE THERE ARE THREE

S-E-C-R-E-T NO FOREIGN DISSEM
(classification) (dissem controls)

PERSONS VYING FOR POWER AFTER THE FALL OF PRESIDENT DUVALIER. THEY ARE JOSEPH CLEMARD CHARLES, PRESIDENT OF THE HAITIAN BANK OF COMMERCE, CLOVIS DESINOR, MINISTER OF FINANCE, AND LUCKNER CAMBRONNE, MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS. EACH OF THEM HAVE THEIR SUPPORTERS WITHIN THE GOH OR DUVALIER POWER STRUCTURES AND SOME HAVE SUPPORT FROM SOME OPPOSITIONISTS. ALL THREE REMAIN OUTWARDLY PRO-DUVALIERIST AND THERE ARE NO SIGNS THAT THEY INTEND TO TRY TO OVERTHROW DUVALIER THEMSELVES. THEY ARE PRESENTLY JOCKEYING FOR SUPPORT FOR THEIR BID FOR POWER WHEN DUVALIER LEAVES THE PRESIDENCY.

2. CLOVIS DESINOR IS CONSIDERED TO BE THE MOST POWERFUL. HE HAS THE SUPPORT OF COLONEL JACQUES LAROCHE, ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, AND IS WIDELY CONSIDERED TO BE A RUTHLESS AND UNSCRUPULOUS SEEKER OF POWER. (SOURCE COMMENT: DESINOR HELD POSTS UNDER PRESIDENTS DUMARSAIS ESTIME AND PAUL MAGLOIRE YET SUPPORTED THE OVERTHROW OF BOTH THESE PRESIDENTS.)

3. JOSEPH CLEMARD CHARLES HAS THE SUPPORT OF FORMER ASSISTANT FINANCE MINISTER LIONEL LAJOIE AND AGRICULTURE

14-00000

IN .2726

TDCS-314/15055-66

S-E-C-R-E-T NO FOREIGN DISSEM
(classification) (dissem controls)

MINISTER VICTOR N. CONSTANT PLUS THAT OF SEVERAL PRO-DUVALIER BUSINESSMEN IN PORT AU PRINCE.

4. LUCKNER CAMBRONNE HAD THE SUPPORT OF COLONEL DANIEL BEAUVOIR AND THEREFORE LOST GROUND WHEN BEAUVOIR WAS DISMISSED FROM THE ARMY AND TOOK ASYLUM IN THE BRAZILIAN EMBASSY. THE HOUSE OF CAMBRONNE'S MISTRESS, NEE LAFOREST, WHO IS THE SISTER OF MRS BEAUVOIR, WAS PILLAGED BY THE MILITIA ALONG WITH THE HOUSE OF BEAUVOIR, AND THIS IS INTERPRETED BY MANY OBSERVERS AS AN INDICATION OF CAMBRONNE'S LACK OF INFLUENCE WITHIN THE GOH HIERARCHY. WITHIN THE PALACE IT IS RUMORED THAT CAMBRONNE WILL NOT BE ALLOWED TO KEEP HIS DEPUTY'S SEAT FROM ARCAHAIE IN THE JANUARY ELECTION AND THAT HE WILL BE REPLACED BY DABELMAR MENTOR. (FIELD COMMENT: IN 1961, DABELMAR MENTOR WAS SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE MINISTRY OF JUSTICE.)

5. (FIELD COMMENT: ANOTHER RELIABLE SOURCE WITH EXCELLENT CONTACTS WITHIN THE GOH HAS REPORTED MUCH THE SAME INFORMATION AS ABOVE.)

6. FIELD DISSEM: STATE, ARMY, CINCLANT, CINCSO.

SECRET NO FOREIGN DISSM

S-E-C-R-E-T

201-357029

14-00000

ISR

INDEX: YES NO
CLASSIFY TO FILE NO. 201-
X-REF TO FILE NO. 201-357029
FILE RID RET. TO BRANCH
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UNIT TIME BY

INFO FILE VR, IDP, ADDP, CI, CI/OPS, FI, FI/INT 2

PRIN

21 Jul 66 IN 61072

S E C R E T 211435Z CITE PORT AU PRINCE 3939

DIRECTOR

AN WH/7
ABSTRACT X

1. EVMOUNT-1 REPORTED 19 JULY FOLLOWING:

A. FROM HIGH RANKING PALACE SOURCE WHO CLAIMS OBTAINED INFO FROM TOP PALACE PERSONALITY THAT CLEMARD JOSEPH CHARLES TRAVELED TO ITALY TO ARRANGE CONTACT AND PAYMENT OF 125 THOUSAND DOLLARS TO WOFACT OFFICER WHO KEEPING DUVALIER INFORMED RE WOFACT PLANS FOR HAITI. - wow!!!

B. FROM SEPARATE SIMILAR SOURCE THAT DUVALIER RECEIVING INFO FROM POLE WHO MILITARY LEADER WOFACT SUPPORTED CARIBBEAN LEGION.

C. FROM SAME SOURCE A ABOVE THAT PRESIDENT JOHNSON SENT DUVALIER PEN USED BY JOHNSON IN SIGNING IMPORTANT CIVIL RIGHTS LEGISLATION.

2. EVMOUNT-1 ANESAIEMISE DUVALIER LEAKING FALSE INFO IN EFFORT TRACK DOWN INFORMERS IN ENTOURAGE. FOR THIS REASON EVMOUNT-1 HAS NOT SENT INFO TO EVMEND.

3. SEE ALSO PORT AU PRINCE EMBTEL 62.

SECRET

BT

SECRET

21 JUL 66
[redacted]
201-357029

14-00000

INDEX: ☐ YES ☐ NO
CLASSIFY TO FILE NO.
X-REF TO FILE NO.
FILE RID ☐ RET. TO BRANCH ☐
DESTROY ☐ SIG.

[redacted]

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE 6 TOTAL COPIES 18

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PERSON/UNIT NOTIFIED

DISSEM BY 2

ACTION

WH 8

INFO

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UNIT TIME BY

FILE VR, DDP, ADDP, CI, CI/OPS, FI, FI/INT 2.

21 Jul 66 IN 61072

S E C R E T 211435Z CITE PORT AU PRINCE 3939

DIRECTOR

1. EVMOUNT-1 REPORTED 19 JULY FOLLOWING:

A. FROM HIGH RANKING PALACE SOURCE WHO CLAIMS OBTAINED INFO FROM TOP PALACE PERSONALITY THAT CLEMARD JOSEPH CHARLES TRAVELED TO ITALY TO ARRANGE CONTACT AND PAYMENT OF 125 THOUSAND DOLLARS TO WOFACT OFFICER WHO KEEPING DUVALIER INFORMED RE WOFACT PLANS FOR HAITI.

B. FROM SEPARATE SIMILAR SOURCE THAT DUVALIER RECEIVING INFO FROM POLE WHO MILITARY LEADER WOFACT SUPPORTED CARIBBEAN LEGION.

C. FROM SAME SOURCE A ABOVE THAT PRESIDENT JOHNSON SENT DUVALIER PEN USED BY JOHNSON IN SIGNING IMPORTANT CIVIL RIGHTS LEGISLATION.

2. EVMOUNT-1 ANESAIEMISE DUVALIER LEAKING FALSE INFO IN EFFORT TRACK DOWN INFORMERS IN ENTOURAGE. FOR THIS REASON EVMOUNT-1 HAS NOT SENT INFO TO EVMEND.

3. SEE ALSO PORT AU PRINCE EMBTEL 52.

S E C R E T

BT

SECRET

CHRONO

CHRONO

201-357029

14-00000

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service

WH

Instructions: Any handwritten entries shall be in block capital letters. All Spanish names shall be hyphenated with the father's name first and the mother's name following.

Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

FILE NO. (If any) 14/2
DATE 7/17/66

The alien listed below has been admitted to the United States under the provisions of section 101 (a) 15 (A) or 101 (a) 15 (G) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

NAME (Last, in CAPS) (First) (Middle)	NATIONALITY (Citizenship)
CHARLES - Clemard	Haiti
UNITED STATES ADDRESS	
Haitian Consul - NYC	
AIRLINE AND FLIGHT NO. OR VESSEL OF ARRIVAL	
PAA 119	
PERMANENT ADDRESS	
PACUT # 26 PTO Prince Haiti	
BIRTH DATE	BIRTH PLACE
7/13/66	GONALVES Haiti
DATE AND PLACE OF ADMISSION	
7/13/66 NYC	
PURPOSE AND LENGTH OF ADMISSION	
OFFICIAL D/S	
DESTINATION	
Haitian Consul - NYC	

Other agencies are requested to furnish any derogatory subversive information regarding this alien to the F. B. I.

201 neg 22 Jul 66

NAI
2 Aug 66
fm3

HMB
22 July 66
Ref.

Deputy Associate Commissioner
Travel Control

cc: C.I.A.
G-2
O.S.I.
State Dept.

Form I-57
(Rev. 7-15-63)

14-00000

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service

W76

Instructions: Any handwritten entries shall be in block capital letters. All Spanish names shall be hyphenated with the father's name first and the mother's name following.

Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

FILE NO. (If any)
DATE 7-4-66

The alien listed below has been admitted to the United States under the provisions of section 101 (a) 15 (A) or 101 (a) 15 (G) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

NAME (Last, in CAPS) (First) (Middle)		NATIONALITY (Citizenship)
CHARLES CLEMARD		HAITI
U.S. ADDRESS: IN TRANSIT		
AIRLINE AND FLIGHT NO. OR VESSEL OF ARRIVAL: PA 26		
PERMANENT ADDRESS: HAITIAN CONSUL, Port Au Prince		
BIRTH DATE: 11-21-23	BIRTH PLACE: HAITI	
DATE AND PLACE OF ADMISSION: 6-28-66 NYC		
PURPOSE AND LENGTH OF ADMISSION: A-2 D/S		
DESTINATION: TRANSIT		

Other agencies are requested to furnish any derogatory subversive information regarding this alien to the F. B. I.

201 neg 13 July 66

NAT 19 Jul 66
dms To
CCI 216

REF

Deputy Associate Commissioner
Travel Control

cc C.I.A.
S.S.
O.S.I.
State Dept.

FILE IN 201-350029

Form I-57
(Rev. 7-15-63)

FBI DOCUMENT

DATE: 23 JUNE 1966

CLASSIFICATION: NONE GIVEN

SUBJECT: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - HAITI

FBI FILE NO: 109-51 (CHICAGO)

14-00000

Atts to OOE 3,260,843

Attached #2
00E3,260,843

PLAN FOR THE ECONOMIC & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF HAITI

By Clement Joseph Charles

The very best way to affirm the existence of true Democracy lies in the creation of a political agency which would consecrate the inalienable rights of men to live, to enjoy freedom and happiness. A true an effective political decentralization would then corroborate the existence of this Democracy.

Fully confident in the power of the truth which cannot ever be hidden, much more in the indisputable justness of the cause we are endeavouring to diffuse; convinced of the practical possibility to put an end to the leonine privileges of a minority whose personal interest stands against all honest and impartial government managements, as the son of peasants, we reaffirm here our faith in the final trimph of a true and indispensable political evolution through a broader representation of the interest of the people, thereby assuring to our miserable co-citizens still fighting for the acknowledgement of their most sacred rights new reasons to believe and to hope. In this view our action shall tend toward the evolution of our masses in order that they may enjoy living conditions compatible with their dignity. And by means of social productivity expressed in terms of the welfare of our rural population, we shall formulate the economic requirements of the country within the framework of a realist and rational program. In line with this goal we are outlining below a program for the economic reconstruction and the social promotion of our rural masses.

An objective consideration of the present condition of our country makes it clear that the solution of the country's social and economic problem lies in the following considerations:

1.- Creation of a balanced economy adapted to the conditions of the country;
2.- Development of Industry and exploitation, of our natural ressources so as to promote an improvement of living conditions;
3.- Transformation of rural way of living and modernization of agriculture so that the peasants who represent the largest portion of the country's population come out of their ancestral misery and participate in the prosperity of the nation. And then, arrive at the integration of the rural population of the country in its economic life by means of literacy and the preparation of skilled workers in order to increase the productivity of the agricultural activities, also that of the traditional handcrafts and of the manufacturing industries which are still got a primitive stage.

The formation of man and the preparation of leaders is a factor of primary importance for the speedy achievement of the contemplated objectives.

.../....

These phases of equal importance are linked together. Therefore, they cannot be separated without endangering the whole pattern. Of course errors have been made repeatedly. However, the straightening which is a must calls for a general review of the principles and objectives of our economic and financial policy, which should be considered the first steps to be taken towards a true economic start.

For a long time, the people responsible for our Economic and Financial Policy had built their programs upon illusions. The continuous demographic pressure and the influence of social progress, together with the normal desire of the different classes of the population to benefit a reasonable part of the national revenue, have made indispensable the development of a well balanced economy. This development can be conceived but in terms of industries using to the latest extent the raw materials and the resources of the country. As a matter of fact, the mobilization of these resources is paramount for the achievement of true progress in the way of political liberty and for the improvement of material living. Education, medical care, transportation facilities and the improvement of living conditions are the primary requirements for modernizing the living conditions of the population. To sum up, the increased production of riches through the creation of industries and the systematic exploitation of our subsoil, added to other natural assets, shall furnish the resources necessary to the adequate operation of our system. For fault of considering the situation in this point of view, any and all idea of generalized social welfare and national grandeur will remain purely a dream.

The modernization of agriculture, and the improvement of the rural way of living which will result therefrom should go abreast with Industrialization. The rapid increase of the rural population and the recession of infantile mortality, as well as the extension of life limit obtained through the application of Hygiene rules, make it necessary to use to the largest extent the rejects of agricultural production in Processing Manufactures in order to assure the surplus subsistence to the surplus population and, through the export of the thus processed agricultural rejects and products, supply the Treasury with the proper foreign exchange stock necessary to maintain a well balanced economy.

The improvement of the living standard, as said before, is subject to the adequate development of the production assets, which cannot be attained without the improvement of the people. Brought up to a level which make them aware of their needs and of the role that Society and the development of their region request from them, these people will understand that the essential data of the problem reside in the following: better cultivated land, adequate equipment, creation of industries, application of experienced agricultural techniques, processing industries, skilled labor.

.../...

It may be well to recall that at the Conference in Punta del Este was emphasized the importance of the transformation of the people in the development process of under developed countries.

All this leads to consider the protection and preservation of the understructure works of which the urgency cannot be underestimated. Electric power, roads, bridges, urbanism, irrigation and drainage system etc, are the factors that the contemplated development calls for its full realization.

Of course the Haitian State has always cared for the understructure equipment of the country. However, the investments - very important at times- to this end have been made without an all out plan, not with a statisticol and rational estimae of the country's needs, but with such awastes in the execution that the general problem of the country's basis equipment is still a matter of consideration.

In Haiti, the National Capital comprises broadly the understructure equipment and the production equipment, as a result of the fact that our social and Economic System lacks a natural repartition of the functions as exist in the advanced countries where the State takes care of the understructure equipment while private enterprise engages in production. The obligation for the State to devote its activities to both the understructure and the production problem, the latter private initiative cannot assume due to failure or lack of experience, compels saw state to build proper methods and means to accelerate the formation ofthe National Capital through the adequate and honnest exploitation of our financial sources.

To this end, we propose to build a program including the execution of specific projects already studied and for which the financing can be obtained from abroad:

A.- PRIMARY FACILITIES:

1.- Hydro-Electric Plant at Peligre .... $ 20.000.000.-
2.- Electrification of the Southern Peninsula - Saut Mathurine-
    Saut du Baril & others 9.000.000.-
3.- Wharf and Airport - Port-au-Prince 6.000.000.-
4.- Wharf and Port facilities in the Southern Peninsula 3.000.000.-
5.- Market - Port-au-Prince 1.500.000.-
6.- Telecommunication system 4.000.000.-
7.- Sewage system - Port-au-Prince 1.500.000.-
8.- Port-au-Prince - Cayes (156 km) & Dufort-Jacmel (66 km) roads. 8.000.000.-
9.- Along the coast road, Miragoane - Jérémie 4.000.000.-

.../....

10.- Dam & Hydro-Electric Plant - Trois Rivières ....$ 7.000.000.-
11.- Improvements - Water Supply - System - Port-au-Prince 4.000.000.-

TOTAL ....$ 68.000.000.-

B.- PROJECTS ESSENTIAL TO THE DEVELOPMENT:

12.- Sugar Mill in the Artibonite ....
13.- " " " " Nord West ....
14.- " " " " South ....
15.- " " " " North ....
16.- Vegetable Oil refinery ....
17.- Castor Oil Extracting Plant ....
18.- Tapioca Starch Extracting Plant ....
19.- Salt Refinery (Gonaives) ....
20.- Sesame Oil Processing Plant ....
21.- Banana Industry ....
22.- Canned Fruits Plant ....
23.- Spinning Mill ....
24.- Kenaf Industry ....

Estimated cost for the whole ....$ 32.000.000.-
GRAND TOTAL ....$ 100.000.000.-

Within the framework of the objectives outlined in this summary, we propose the creation of an agency titled "National Planning Committee". Concurrently with this Committee would be created a Bank for Economic Development.

The National Planning Committee would build a plan of general development of which the execution would spread over a period of 25 years, split into 5 year periods. The plans and programs applicable to each period would be executed under the close supervision of the Committee, and modified in accordance with such economic changes as may happen. The program would be maintained in a permanent basis. In the course of its execution and as a result of the possible modifications, would follow the curve of international progress and thereby remain actual.

First of all would be prepared a priority order which would be based on the nervous centers of the economy to be straightened. This priority order would embrace a well coordinated and concrete actions, based upon observation and experience.

The lack, or rather the absence of financial means against the important disbursements called for by the general program obliges to rely upon investments from abroad. It would be the duty of the Bank for Economic Development to channel

the foreign under the form of grants - counterpart funds - or of private investments jointly with the mobilization of our national resources.

As for the assistance to be given to private initiative towards the development of new agricultural, industrial and commercial enterprises, it will be necessary to reorganize our banking system by the creation of a Central Bank : Stock Exchange, Mortgage Bank, Agricultural & Rural Credit Bank and other financial institutions such as: Savings & Credit Bank, Bank for Financing low cost Housing for the people with low revenue, etc.

Besides, negotiations shall be made with the International Financing Company which has been created lately in order to finance national private enterprises. We will work jointly and closely with the International Monetary Funds, the BIRD, and the BID in view of obtaining the financing of a certain amount of revenue - producing projects. At the same time, we shall endeavour to strengthen the position of our national currency.

In addition, the Budgetary Reform will be accomplished. A National Budgetary policy which observes the difference between administrative expenses and capital expenditures shall permit a proper adaptation of the budget to the requirements of the economy so as to make of it a true instrument of a general policy.

Also The Fiscal policy shall take into account the requirements of the economy. A revision of the Customs Tariff shall be pursued and made. Measures shall also be taken to guaranty honesty and integrity in handling the State's Funds. Just consider that for the fiscal years 1949-1950 to 1956-57, the total disbursements of the state has reached the sum of G: 1,350,596,631.-, or around $270.000.000.-, and that the largest portion of this sum has gone into triple expenses or served for spectacular works most of which with absolutely no economic justification. In this sum are not included neither the various financial disbursements made outside of the budget through loans obtained during the same period and which brought the public debt up to G: 249,184.000.- or $49.836.800.- as at September 30, 1957, nor the expenses supported by the non-fiscal accounts and the various autonomous enterprises of the State. All this is the evidence that the formation of the National Capital can be worked out through sound administration.

As regard Public Finance, emphasis shall be made on the following points:

1.- Harmonization of the fiscal policy with the economic policy;

2.- Harmonization of the budgetary policy with the economic policy;

3.- Improvement of our banking system in to mainly smooth credit conditions;

.../...

4.- Creation of new private banks for the development of handcrafts and industry;

5.- Reorganization of the Supreme Court of Accounts upon such basis as shall guaranty its most complete autonomy;

6.- Reorganization of the Department of Finance. Integration of the Finance Inspection Service and the Public Accounting within the General Accounting;

7.- Complete reform of our fiscal legislation by means of measures able to modify the structure of fiscality so to attain a better orientation of the economic and financial policy of the country;

8.- Remodelling our Code of Commerce in order to give more guaranties to local and foreign creditors, and to adapt the law to the requirements of internal exchange.

If the straightening of our public finance is of primary importance, production and equipment are likewise necessary. Therefore, in the execution of the 25 year development plan submitted and within the priority order to be invited out by the National Planning Committee, serious consideration shall be given to the following revenue producting and understructure projects:

a) Colonization and transformation of the rural centers through the integration of the agricultural section in the economic, political and social life of the country in order to obtain better economic and social results, and to attain the following primary objectives:

I : Increase production.

II : Build villages in order to avoid the dispersion of the rural groups and thus, to better use the working force of the community:

III: Raise the rural living standard, and,

IV : Assure to the rural laborer a permanent living upon the economic lot through an adequate agrarian reform; fight the peasant's inclination to migrate to the towns and thereby, protect agriculture.

All of this implies that problems shall have to be sold in as various fields as Education, Public Health, Housing, Transportation, Agricultural Credit, Agricultural Extension, Agricultural Equipment, Irrigation, Drainage, Reforest ration and the control of Erision, Access roads, Professional and Handicraft Schools, Rural Police, Electric Power, Hygiene, Sanitation, Creation of Cooperatives, Transformation of our 550 Rural Sections into villages where the priest, the doctor, the sanitation Inspector, the Agricultural Agent, the Teacher, the Judge, the Tax Collector, the Minister, the Mayor, the natural leaders of these villages shall join together toward a mutual action including mainly the improvement of the diary, the organization of sound recreations, a modification in the usual behaviour of the peasants with regards to the problems of their families and the community to which they [illegible] and Salvation.

audio-visual contests, movies with well balanced programs.

However, the transfer of part of the agricultural labor to Industry, to be appreciable, shall necessitate the creation, besides the agricultural industries, of other enterprises to process either the resources of our sub-soil, or imported raw-materials.

In this field, we shall concentrate our efforts on the following:

1.- Project for the processing of coconut and vegetable oils.
2.- Factory for deshydrate coconut for export.
3.- Vegetable oil extrating Plant for local consumption.
4.- Toilet soap Factory
5.- Extension of Palm Oil Plants and Production of Oleaginous.
6.- Cocoa Production along with a Processing Plant.
7.- Extension of Cotton Production for a modern spinning-Mill.
8.- Spinning-Mill.
9.- Plant for the preparation of Hydrophil and Absorbent Cotton) (1oo.cons).
10.- Creation of a Mechanical Industry with branches over the whole territory for the manufacture of agricultural tools and spare parts for all kinds machines.
11.- Plant for the manufacture of low cost electric range and of all electric accessories.
12.- Plant for the Production of Organic Fertilizer.
13.- Assembling Industries to work for Export.
14.- Sisal, Fruits sugar Cane Straw Processing Plants.
15.- Bottle manufacture.
16.- Safety match factory.
17.- Paper Mill.
18.- Cattle Raising Industry to intensify the development of our live-stock.
19.- Fishing Industry.
20.- Tourism.

In preparing our plan, we will not underestimate the fact the transportation, and communication determine at all their stages the rhythm and the trend of the economic development. Therefore shall have to be given due consideration the improvement and extension of our road and rail network in order to enlarge the rural market. Only through good roads and sufficient and low-cost transportation means shall the agricultural products reach the consumers at moderate prices. This will contribute towards raising the living standard of the entire population. Also

shall be necessary proper communication means to ease the mobility of labor and attenuate to the price fluctuations. These facilities make it possible to decide on the geographic implantation of new industries and on the extent to be given to the development of various zones in line with the all our program.

These shall be considered:

a) The asphalting or cementing of all main roads; the stonning of all secondary roads, and the construction of new roads.

b) The construction of telepheries to join certain commodity-producing centers to urban centers.

c) Organization of an adequate railway system.

d) Nationalization of general transportation (transport en commun).

As for marine transportation, our country has not yet exploited its insular position and its geographic situation. Rather than developing normally, our coasting-vessel is jeopardy for lack of well equiped dry docks, also due to the insufficient technical preparation of our sailors. Yet, the marine way remains the cheapest in internal trade.

We shall consider the creation of a Navigation School, the acquisition of a merchant Marine for external trade, and we shall give such facilities as can facilitate the modernization of the coasting-vessels, the opening of new ports for external trade; the construction of a modern and free port in Port-au-Prince to serve as warehousing for goods consigned to certain south-American countries, also the repair and modernization of our existing ports.

In the field of air-transportation, these shall be created a national airline to link Port-au-Prince with foreign cities. Shall also be created airports in the large towns of the Republic.

It is obvious that the success of this program which calls for disbursements amounting to around one billion five hundred millions dollars ($1.500.000.000.-) over 25 years, shall depend largely upon the competence of all engaged in the Public Administration.

We shall also concentrate our efforts on the following points:

a) Complete autonomy to the Communes. The Council of Notables shall be re-established on new basis in both the Commune and the Village (Rural Section). Periodic Congress between the Mayors of a same Department and the different officers of this Department shall make possible the preparation of local programs of which the execution shall promote the general plan.

b) Organization of the Administrative career which shall be free from political influence. A law shall fix the statute of public officers;

c) Remodelling of our different codes to adapt them to the present economic and social conjuncture, and the adoption of such measures as can speed up legal decision;

d) Complete emancipation of women who shall be able to fill the same administrative and technical positions as men, inasmuch as they are qualified;

e) Technical assistance shall be requested from the following International Institutions: FAO, CEU, BIRD, FMI, and BID towards a complete remodelling of public administration, mainly for the adequate execution of the general plan.

f) Remodelling of National Education, for Education is basic for the success of all actions undertaken by the community. The remodelling of our universities and the new orientation to be given to our Primary, Secondary, Superior and Professional Schools shall be in line with the formation of our technicians and our Philosophic of Education;

These are, briefly, the various phases of the programs intended to change the social and economic structure of the country.

Ever since the conquest of his independence, the Haitian, to-date, has been suffering: morally as the result of an excessive discrimination; physically because of a criminal misunderstanding and a generalized corruption, so much so that the impression remains this corruption, has been made a political system.

A new concept is imperative to assure the normal distribution of the National riches. A new concept of which the generation shall be accomplished by the sound portion of the country jointly with the specialized agencies of the United States Government.

FRIDAY 24th August 1962:

Appendix # 6
(Translation # 5)
OOE - 3,260,843

CLEMARD JOSEPH CHARLES, a pioneer
by
EMMANUEL C.PAUL

If the competitive communities are so dynamic and impose by the rate of their cycle of evolution, it is because, to the end, their social struggles result into economic terms through the production of valuable men superior to their consumption.

Because we failed to draw up our balance-sheet at each epoch of our life, we do not seem to understand that we are arriving at inverse reports. Our backwardness is the result of this negative unbalance between the production and the consumption of our valuable men.

We should be concious of the urgency if not to change our method of struggling, at least to come up with superior principles susceptible of making our struggles less nocive and much more profitable to the community. On this point, the example offered by more advanced countries of which we are copying the bad sides can be of service to us. To decrease the rate of consumption of our valuable men in order to increase their production in the course of time is to learn to appreciate, then to utilise and to respect them. We shall, thereby, create the condition that will preserve and fecundate them.

We know, indeed, that it is extremely hard to come to this reasoning, it is much more difficult to adopt it as the motto of our collective behavior. We are only a few to grasp this thruth because this phase of our social competitions results into a mass of historic factors. The first effect of our internal divisions generated by colonialism and fed up, afterwards by the old regime of oppresion was the creation, at the various levels of our societies of a complex of self destruction, that turned into a social cannibalism. In the production of this event where everyone, without undergoing in any way the influence of a mystic or of a superior principle, is moved while believing he is moving towards his rightful interest, one has the impression that the community is unable to find its was without the help of a trustee, hence the implicite or public acknowledgement of the superiority of the former boss.

These truths that are found in filigree thoughout the pages of modern and contemporary history of colonialism should rouse the Haitians' thought in order that they may endeavour to increase their national potentiallities and ever appreciate and respect their social values.

…/…

Of course in the political, military and intellectual domain we have had real stars. However, our economic and social history is rather poor on a certain point of view. This means that very few are those who, in spite of numerous obstacles, have succeeded by notably increasing the national economy and improving the living condition of our people. Our understanding of the "Benevolent State" requires that this objective be its main job.

There have been numerous attempts, indeed. Comes to our memory Pantaléon Guilbaud, the tobacco king during the time of our youth, but at last! just fugitive attempts! If this is the case and of we really love this country we wish to be fully ours, our duty is to tie up the old man binding us, and meaning hatred, meanness, above all, envy. Then we will limit the consumption of our valuable men.

Not so long ago, we have written an article about Dr.Day when his laboratory was consumed by fire. We did it then because in our opinion, for two generations, this name stood as the sumbol of continuity for the community. In the same spirit, we would like to evoke a new name, another social value who deserves admiration. This name is Clemard Joseph CHARLES.

This emersion dates back from yesterday, and yet, he is already a pioneer. Dark, average in size. Quick yes under a boad forehead which is already graved by a premature baldness. This is his phisical stature in brief. Still young, only 39 years of age. Clemard Joseph CHARLES was born in Gonaives in April 1923 and is proud of his peasant origin. It was in this town that he received his primary and secondary education, at the "Frères de l'Instruction Chrétienne" and the "Lycée Geffrard" Schools. It was also in this Artibonite that he began the struggle for life, first as a rural teacher. His father's death in 1939 marked a stage in his life. He had to take over the heavy responsibility of meeting his family needs. Charles then proved to be a disciplined man and became successively craftsman, plantation supervisor, without giving up intellectual studies; he ventured in journalism as an amateur. As a progressivemind, he strongly believes in the value of effort. From one activity, he goes to another and is never discouraged by obstacles. He is a man who searches his way and is determined to find it. In 1947, he was General Controller of the Banana Industry in the south and the year after, he was appointed General Agent for a Corporation. His numerous contacts gave him at this time sufficient business experience for him to undertake his own business. In 1949, he settled as Manufacturer's Agent and dealt in import-Export. By dint of discipline, of dynamism and tenacity, the little rural

.../..

teacher of the year 1939 is already well know as an experienced businessman, and his relations overseas are such that in 1953, he was appointed as a member of an Economic Mission sent to London by the Government. He did so well that one year later, he was encousted by the Government with the mission of negociating a contract with the General Electric of Coventry for the improvement and extension of our telecommunication system. In 1957, as a member of another mission, he took past in the International Conference in Brussels. In the meantime, Clemard Joseph CHARLES devoted himself to various commercial and industrial activities. His life is shared between his office in the Capital City and numerous trips in the country where he kept inquiring on possibilities of investment. Whenever you happen to meet him, he speakes of new projects for the development of the country. His waiting-room is always full of people either awaiting instructions for the countries, or agents, also of other people asking for credit. Among his enterprises we note the Universal Enterprise Co. (USACO) the National Deutsch Associates, The Cotton Industry in the South and Charles-Mews & Co., without mensionning the branches of his store, All These activities do not hinder him from representing the General Electric Co.,Ltd. of London and the Siemens Schukert Werke Co.

But the masterpiece of his life as a businessman was the creation in 1960 of the Commercial Bank of Haiti, a project he had long been dreaming of! His initiative ranks him as a great Pioneer. The Commercial Bank of Haiti is the first private Haitian Bank. When one reals that the National Bank was redeemed only in 1949 to become property of the Haitian State, then one will realize the amount of daring throught, tenacity and broadness of view it took Clemard Joseph CHARLES in such a place to materialize this creation that will have a part in the Economic History of our country. Clemard Joseph CHARLES is the image of a new type of businessman we did not know before. He broke up with the low customs of tradesmen, these brokers who find themselves selfishly satisfied with profit margins which the accumulate in banks abroad and who begin again the routine each year. The reason for the backwardness of our masses is that they do not have the support of an enterprising bourgeoisie creating welfare opportunities. Charles believes that it should not be left to the State alone the duty of promoting the economic development of the country. He is well aware of his mission and he knows that he must give a hand to the less fortunate ones to help their evolution. Therefore, this Commercial Bank that has met with so much success in so short a time is the center of multiple activities profitable to many people with low pay. If we do not loose faith in this country and that we believe in its potentialities, then we believe that a Pioneer as Clemard Joseph CHARLES ought to be better known in order to be better understood and encouraged.

.../..

This is the reason for our writing this article. At the same time we would like to present to the youth a model of honesty, discipline and tenacity in a community that so much lakes these qualities.

OOE 3, 260,843

CLÉMARD JOSEPH CHARLES

PRÉSIDENT ET DIRECTEUR GÉNÉRAL
BANQUE COMMERCIALE D'HAITI
PORT-AU-PRINCE, HAITI

14-00000

Apt [illegible]
392 Central Park West [illegible]
NYC
Tel UN 5-5815

COE 3.260.843
Attachment #10

CURRICULUM VITAE

DR. [illegible] SAINT-LOT.

Né à Port-au-Prince, Haiti, le 11 Septembre 190[illegible].
Etudes classiques : Institution St. Louis de [illegible],
Baccalauréat 2e. Partie.
Licencié en Droit, Avocat du Barreau de Port-au-Prince.
Docteur ès-lettres, honoris causa, de l'Université de Lybie (1957)

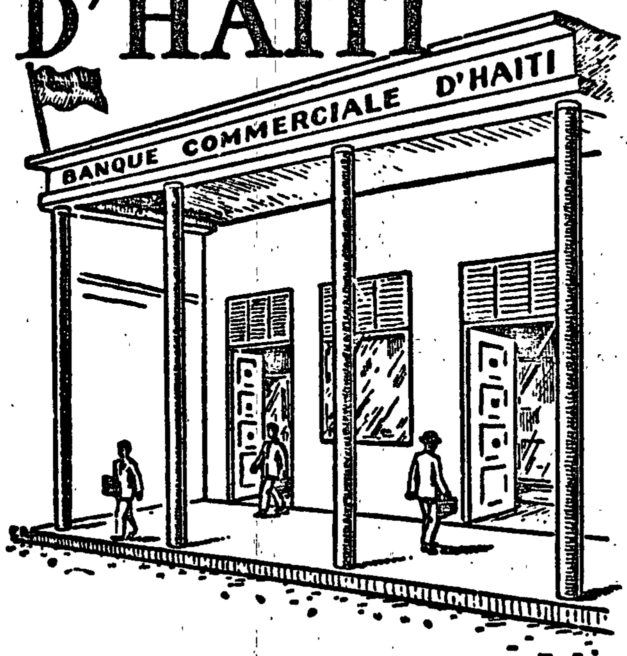
ENSEIGNEMENT. Professeur d'Enseignement primaire, Secondaire et Supérieur,
Professeur à la Faculté de Droit de Port-au-Prince, Haiti.
Professeur de Sociologie et d'Histoire du Droit,
Professeur de Droit à l'Académie Militaire d'Haiti,
Professeur d'Economie Politique et de Géographie Commerciale à l'Institut Commercial d'Haiti,
Doyen de la Faculté de Droit de Port-au-Prince (1946).

CARRIERE PUBLIQUE. Commissaire du Gouvernement près le Tribunal Civil de Port-au-Prince,
Juge au Tribunal Civil de Port-au-Prince,
Sénateur de la République (1946-1957)
Président du Sénat et de l'Assemblée Nationale (1957)
Secrétaire d'Etat de l'Education Nationale et de la Justice (1947)
Secrétaire d'Etat du Travail et de la Santé Publique (1950)

CARRIERE DIPLOMATIQUE. Membre de la Délégation d'Haiti à la Première Session de l'Assemblée Générale des Nations-Unies (1946) et à la Première Partie de la Deuxième Session de la dite Assemblée (1947)
Délégué Permanent aux Nations-Unies (1947)
Ambassadeur à Paris (1948)
Chef de la Délégation d'Haiti à la Troisième Session de l'Assemblée Générale des Nations-Unies, tenue à Paris en 1948,
Rapporteur de la Troisième Commission (Droits de l'Homme)
Chef de la Délégation d'Haiti à la Conférence Générale de l'UNESCO, tenue à Mexico en 1947,
Président de la Délégation d'Haiti à la Conférence Interparlementaire tenue à Helsinki (1955),
Délégué des Intellectuels Haitiens au Premier Congrès de Culture des Intellectuels Noirs, tenu à Paris en 1956,
Chef de la Mission Permanente d'Haiti aux Nations-Unies (1957),
Observateur à la Conférence des Etats Indépendants d'Afrique (19[illegible])
Ambassadeur d'Haiti en Ethiopie (1958)

DECORATIONS. Officier de l'Ordre de l'Education Nationale,
Officier de l'Ordre du Mérite Agricole,
Grand Officier de l'ordre du Bénin Noir,
Grand Officier de l'Ordre Honneur et Mérite,
Grand'Croix de l'Ordre de l'Indépendance de la Lybie,
Grand'Croix de l'Ordre de l'Etoile de la République de Somalie,
Vice-Président de la Société Africaine de Culture.

BANQUE COMMERCIALE D'HAÏTI



SOCIETE ANONYME DE BANQUE

AU CAPITAL AUTORISE DE UN MILLION DEUX CENT CINQUANTE MILLE GOURDES

FONDÉE EN 1960

MEMBRE DE : THE AMERICAN BANKERS ASSOCIATION

PORT-AU-PRINCE, HAITI

JANVIER 1963



CLEMARD JOSEPH CHARLES
Président et Directeur Général

BANQUE COMMERCIALE D'HAITI

Bilan arrêté au 21 Janvier 1963

ACTIF

DISPONIBILITES :			Gdes 262.640.30
Encaisse	Gdes	178.322.65	
Dépôts — Banques locales		31.858.40	
Chèques s/Banques locales		31.040.10	
Dépôts — Banques étrangères		21.419.15	
REALISABLES :			Gdes 2.580.599.75
Souscripteurs	Gdes	421.500.00	
Titres et Bons du Trésor du Gouvernement Haïtien		197.950.00	
Bons à Présentation (Warrant et Divers)		579.080.05	
Prêts, Escomptes et Autres		1.219.841.70	
Prêts hypothécaires		151.606.75	
Divers débiteurs		10.621.25	
IMMOBILISES :			Gdes 97.882.10
Matériel et Mobilier	Gdes	72.057.10	
Véhicules		24.750.00	
Cautionnement		1.075.00	
INTANGIBLES :			Gdes 347.870.75
Frais de constitution	Gdes	25.666.35	
Frais de premier établissement		322.204.40	
VALEUR A REGULARISER :			Gdes 127.025.80
Intérêts acquis non perçus	Gdes	37.162.25	
Frais à régler		89.566.95	
Manques et Surplus de caisse		296.60	
PARTS DE FONDATEURS :			Pour mémoire
TOTAL ACTIF :			**Gdes 3.416.018.70**

ADRIEN LAURENCEAU : CHEF DE LA COMPTABILITE

PASSIF ET CAPITAL

EXIGIBILITES :			Gdes 2.126.802.25
Dépots.— Comptes Courants	Gdes	617.122.90	
" Comptes d'Epargne		1.141.550.45	
" Compte Marginal		12.937.55	
" Marginal Account garantie de de Prêts		158.803.05	
" A Terme		108.232.05	
" A l'ordre spécial		3.195.20	
Divers créditeurs		21.297.00	
Chèques de Direction		3.017.40	
Chèques certifiés		70.646.65	
RESERVES ET AMORTISSEMENT :			Gdes 10.938.65
Provisions pr. int. à payer s/dépôts à Terme	Gdes	6.679.90	
Provisions pour divers		92.10	
Réserves pour dépréciation		4.166.65	
VALEUR A REGULARISER :			Gdes 14.010.55
Escomptes perçus non acquis	Gdes	14.010.55	
CAPITAL AUTORISE :			Gdes 1.250.000.00
PROFITS A CE JOUR :			Gdes 14.267.25
TOTAL PASSIF ET CAPITAL :			**Gdes 3.416.018.70**

CLEMARD JOSEPH CHARLES : PRESIDENT ET DIRECTEUR GENERAL

14-00000

CONSEIL TECHNIQUE

Dr. Lebert JEAN-PIERRE	: *Ancien Membre du Conseil d'Administration de la B. N. R. H. — 1960-1961*
St. Louis JEANTY	: *Ancien Directeur Général des Contributions* 1947-1950
J. Remusat THEBAUD	: *Ancien Directeur de la B. N. R. H.* 1912-1958
Moïse E. CADET	: *Ancien employé de la B. N. R. H.* 1946-1949
Nelson GELIN	: *Ancien employé de la B. N. R. H.* 1949-1957

CORRESPONDANTS ETRANGERS

IRVING TRUST COMPANY	: New-York
EMPIRE TRUST COMPANY	: New-York
PAN AMERICAN BANK OF MIAMI	: Miami
MANUFACTURERS HANOVER TRUST COMPANY	: New-York
THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY Inc.	: New-York
AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY	: New-York
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BOSTON	: Boston, Massachusetts
MIDLAND BANK LIMITED	: London, Angleterre
CREDIT LYONNAIS	: Paris, France

14-00000

BANQUE COMMERCIALE D'HAITI

Exécute toutes opérations de Banque en Haïti et à l'Etranger :

NOTAMMENT :

Crédits Commerciaux et Lettres de Crédit

Chèques de Voyage

Dépôts à vue (Compte Courant)

Dépôts à Terme

Compte d'Epargne

Effets de commerce

Hypothèques

Ouverture de crédit à l'Importation et à la Production

Achats et Ventes de change (chèques et transferts)

Warrant, etc. etc.

14-00000

OOF 3,260,843

5

Le Nou

MEMBRE DE L'ASSOCIATION INT

No. 25.027 QUOTIDIEN LE PLUS ANCIEN D'HAITI —FONDE EN 1898 67EME ANNEE Direct

Figure de Pionnier: Clémard Joseph Charles

Par Emmanuel C. PAUL

Si les sociétés compétitives sont tellement dynamiques et s'imposent par la rapidité de leur cycle d'évolution, c'est parce qu'au fond les luttes sociales qui s'y livrent se soldent en termes économiques par une production de valeurs supérieures à la consommation.

Nous autres, pour ne nous être pas souciés de faire, à chaque époque notre bilan, nous n'avons pas l'air de nous rendre compte que nous aboutissons à des rapports inverses. Notre retard est dû à ce déséquilibre négatif entre la production et la consommation de nos Valeurs. Nous en sommes tous responsables.

Il nous faut être conscients de la nécessité sinon de changer la forme de nos luttes, du moins d'y introduire des principes supérieurs susceptibles de les rendre moins nocives et plus profitables à la collectivité. Sur ce point, l'exemple d'autres pays plus avancés dont nous imitons les mauvais côtés peut nous servir. Ralentir le rythme de la consommation de nos Valeurs pour en augmenter la production dans le temps, c'est en effet apprendre comme ailleurs à les apprécier, à les utiliser, à les respecter. Du coup, nous aurons créé des conditions à leur conservation à leur fécondation.

Nous savons certes, qu'il est extrêmement difficile d'arriver à ces raisonnements, voire d'en faire le mobile de comportements collectifs. On est une minorité à saisir cette vérité parce qu'un tel aspect de nos compétitions socia les résulte d'un ensemble de facteurs historiques. Les divisions internes de tous ordres secrétées par le colonialisme et approfondies par la suite sous l'influence des séquelles de l'ancien régime d'oppression ont pour premier ef...

de répondre aux besoins de la famille. Charles fait alors preuve de discipline et devient tour à tour artisan, superviseur de plantation, sans négliger le commerce des choses intellectuelles en faisant du journalisme amateur. Esprit progressiste, il croit ardemment en la valeur de l'effort. Il passe d'une activité à une autre et ne se laisse jamais décourager par les obstacles. C'est un homme qui cherche sa voie et est déterminé à la trouver. En 1947 nous le voyons comme Contrôleur Général de l'Industrie bananière dans le Sud et l'année suivante comme Agent Général d'une Compagnie. Ses divers contacts lui donnent déjà assez d'expériences en affaires pour lui permettre d'entreprendre son propre «business». Il s'établit en 1949 comme Représentant de Manufactures et fait le commerce d'importation et d'exportation. Le petit instituteur rural des environs de 1939 à force de discipline, de dynamisme, de ténacité, est déjà assez connu par ses expériences en affaires et ses relations à l'Etranger pour qu'en 1953, il soit choisi comme Membre d'une Mission Economique du gouvernement à Londres. Il s'y est si bien tiré que c'est lui qui, une année plus tard, négociera pour le gouvernement un contrat avec la General Electric de Conventry pour la modernisation et l'extension de notre système de Télécommunication. En 1957, il se voit envoyé dans une autre Mission à la Conférence Internationale de Bruxelles. Entre temps, Clémard Joseph Charles s'adonne à de multiples activités commerciales et industrielles. Sa

(voir suite page 4)

Brillante réception à l'Ambassade Américaine

La réception qu'ont offerte hier soir en leur résidence à Bourdon, l'Ambassadeur des Etats Unis et Mme Thurston a connu un très grand succès. Elle avait été organisée en l'honneur du nouveau conseiller de l'Ambassade américaine et de Mme Edward Glion Curtis Jr.

De nombreuses personnalités avaient répondu à l'aimable invitation de l'Ambassadeur et de Mme Thurston. Ce furent deux heures magnifiques. Les amphitryons, dont l'amabilité est connue, comblèrent leurs invités d'attentions.

On eut l'occasion de prendre contact, de causer avec le nouveau Conseiller de l'Ambassade américaine dont nous prenons plaisir à publier le curriculum vitae:

x x x x

BIOGRAPHIE DE M. E. G. CURTIS JR.

Né à St Louis (Missouri), le 8 septembre 1909, Mr. Edward Glion Curtis Jr., 1er Secrétaire et Ministre Conseiller de l'Ambassade des Etats Unis en Haïti, est un officier de carrière du Service Diplomatique.

Après avoir obtenu sa Licence en Lettres à l'Université de Washington, il reçut son diplôme à l'Institut Cesare Alfieri à Florence (Italie). C'est en 1935 qu'il fit son entrée dans le Service Diplomatique. Le premier poste qu'il occupa fut celui de vice-Consul à Budapest (Hongrie), de 1935 à 1938, avant de se rendre à Wellington, en Nouvelle Zélande.

Nommé 3ème Secrétaire de Légation à Port-au-Prince (Haïti), le 24 Avril 1939, M. Edward Glion Curtis Jr. devait occuper ce poste jusqu'en 1943. Il fut promu 2ème Secrétaire de Légation à Port-au-Prince, le 23 Août 1943. Après avoir quitté Haïti en 1944, M. Curtis Jr. se rendit à Madrid (Espagne) en qualité de Second Secrétaire d'Ambassade et Vice Consul (1944-1947).

Il fut nommé par la suite Consul et 2ème Secrétaire à La Haye. En 1950, il occupa les fonctions d'officier économique et celles de Consul à Zurich (Suisse) de 1950 à 1951. Nommé 1er Secrétaire et Consul à Panama, M. Curtis Jr. séjourna à Managua comme Conseiller (1953-57), avant d'être assigné au poste d'officier en charge de la Sécurité Inter-américaine et d'Assistant aux Affaires du Département d'Etat, le 28 juillet 1957.

M. Edward Glion Curtis Jr. est marié et il a quatre enfants.

Le Vatican et le cas Sherry Finkbine

CITE DU VATICAN — AFP

Il était un homme vivant et innocent, on l'a tué on a commis un crime, a déclaré la presse du Vatican en commentant le cas d'avortement de la nord américaine Sherry Finkbine.

Après avoir critiqué le cas de la mère qui se fait opérer pour ne pas donner naissance à un enfant déformé, la radio du Vatican déclare que «même les malades désirent vivre.» La félicité est un fait intérieur. Un secret de l'esprit que personne, même une mère ne peut imposer de l'extérieur. Ce n'est pas un privilège de riche, ni de jeunes, ni de forts de personnes saines. Ceux qui ont essayé de justifier le cas de Finkbine ignorent ce que c'est que l'amour, le secret de la félicité, le fondement de la vraie grandeur humaine», ajoute la Presse du Vatican.

Les puissances

14-00000

truction se tra[illegible] par un véritable cannibalisme social. Dans la production de ce phénomène, où chacun sans subir nullement l'influence d'une mystique ou d'un principe supérieur, [illegible] agi tout en croyant agir dans le sens de ses intérêts les plus légitimes, on a l'impression que la Communauté ne peut se frayer sa voie sans un tuteur, d'où la reconnaissance implicite, ou avouée de la supériorité de l'ancien patron.

Ces vérités qu'on trouve en filigramme à travers les pages de l'histoire moderne et contemporaine du colonialisme, devraient susciter des réflexions chez les haitiens pour qu'ils s'efforcent d'augmenter les potentialités nationales et se dépasser dans l'appréciation et le respect de leurs Valeurs sociales.

Si dans le domaine politique, militaire, intellectuel, nous avons compté des étoiles, notre histoire économico - sociale est bien pauvre en un certain sens.

On veut dire que l'on trouve très peu de gens qui, en dépit des obstacles, sont arrivés à faire époque, en augmentant de façon notable la richesse nationale, en améliorant les conditions de vie de notre peuple. Notre représentation de l'Etat - Bienfaisance veut que cet objectif soit son job principal.

Nous avons certes bien noté des tentatives — et nous songeons à un Pantaléon Guilbaud, le roi du tabac du temps de notre enfance — mais seulement des tentatives sans lendemain, hélas! Nous pensons que s'il en est ainsi que si nous aimons sincèrement ce pays que nous voudrions être globalement nôtre, il nous faut ligoter en nous le vieil homme — ce condensé de haine, de p e t i t t e s s e, de haine, et surtout d'envie — et limiter la consommation de nos Valeurs de cet ordre.

Il n'y a pas longtemps, nous avons consacré une page au Docteur DAY, à l'occasion de l'incendie d'un Laboratoire, parcequ'à notre sens, à travers deux générations, nous avons trouvé en ce nom un symbole de continuité dans le travail, une Valeur sociale positive, enrichissante pour la communauté. Dans le même esprit nous voudrions évoquer ici un nouveau nom, une autre Valeur sociale qui mérite l'admiration. Nous citons Clémard Joseph CHARLES.

Son émersion est d'hier et pourtant c'est déjà une figure de Pionnier. Noir, taille et corpulence moyennes. Des yeux vifs sous un front large que ronge déjà une calvitie précoce. Voilà, en deux traits, l'homme au physique. Encore jeune: 39 ans seulement. Clémard Joseph Charles qui est né aux Gonaïves en avril 1923 est fier de son origine paysanne. C'est dans cette région qu'il a fait ses études primaires et secondaires à l'Ecole des Frères de l'Instruction Chrétienne et au Lycée Geffrard. C'est aussi dans cette Artibonite qu'il a commencé la bataille de la vie d'abord comme instituteur rural. La mort de son père survenue en 1939 n'est que une étape dans sa vie; il lui faut prendre la lourde succession

— [illegible] —

Anciens Régiments. Coup'd'jaill. Casser D'janne. Sérénade.

Pétion Gé-Pé-Té

Par Constantin DUMERVE

Dédié à mon aimable confrère Lucien Montas, rédacteur en Chef du Quotidien Le Nouvelliste

Haiti devenue Nation — 1er Janvier 1804 — le premier soin des dirigeants fut de promouvoir l'essor du nouvel Etat. Les Arts ne furent pas négligés. L'Armée trouva dans la Musique un stimulant pour appuyer ses manifestations pacifiques ou guerrières.

Les régiments étaient répartis ainsi :

1er Port-au-Prince, 2ème Cap-Haitien, 3ème Port-au-Prince, 4e Petite Rivière de l'Artibonite, 5e Dondon, 6ème St Michel de l'Attalaye, 7e et 8ème St Marc, 9ème Port de Paix, 10ème Mirebalais, 11 et 12èmes Port-au-Prince, 13e Les Cayes, 14ème Gonaives, 15e Aquin, 16e Anse à Veau, 17ème Les Cayes, 18ème Jérémie, 19ème Anse d'Hainault, 20ème Verrettes, 21ème Léogâne, 22ème et 23ème Jacmel, 24ème Petit Goâve, 25ème Gonaives, 26ème Borgne, 27ème Grande Rivière du Nord, 28ème Trou du Nord, 29e Fort Liberté, 30ème Cap Haitien, 31ème Lascahobas, 32ème Môle St Nicolas, 33ème Aux Côteaux, 34ème Limbé, 35ème Vallières, 36ème Hinche, 37ème Plaisance 38ème Saltrou.

Ces régiments, annuellement, tenaient garnison six mois à la Capitale. Ce séjour permettait aux soldats de compléter leur formation militaire et les musiciens attachés aux régiments de s'initier à la théorie et à la pratique sous la direction d'instructeurs spéciaux.

Les Batteries Sonores groupaient les bruyants tambours, les clairons au timbre éclatant, les fibres aux effets ingénieux. Leur jeu d'ensemble déterminait un programme compliqué selon occasion et leur rythme varié d'une technique parfois endiablée se multipliait sans perdre haleine.

Vers quelle époque ont paru ces manifestations musicales dénommées Coup d'Jaille (non coudiailles), Casser d'janne, (diane) (espagnole : diana), les Sérénades?

Aux premiers jours de l'Indépendance.

Le 30 Octobre 1804 lors de la cérémonie du Sacre de l'Empereur Dessalines, les Coup d'Jaill s'emparant du pays, le peuple ne put contenir son allégresse.

En 1805, un coup d'Jaill de 400 tambours — batteries sonores se fusionnant avec les musiques militaires, le premier anniversaire de l'Indépendance connut un éclat dont le souvenir ne s'effacera jamais.

CASSER D'JANNE : (Diane), a été institué pour stimuler le réveil des soldats au point du jour dès quatre heures du matin, les Batteries Sonores parties des postes militaires (Fort National, Bureaux arrondissement, la Place, Fort etc) fendaient l'air. Le Leit motiv conducteur moulé, transformé en mille manières, suivant les péripéties de l'action, changeait d'expression ou de sens.

A ces mélodies vivaces, de couleur locale, l'esprit haitien adapta d'un souffle admirable, paroles que tout le monde enthousiasme, chantait avec une bonne humeur communicative. Nous en détachons parmi les quatorze formant le Casser d'Janne les couplets suivants :

Toutt moun lévé, lévé, lévé, lévé, lévé,
Soldats ! lévé, lévé, lévé, lévé, lévé,
Si nous pas lévé,
Ya mété'n lan Salle police,
Si nous pas lévé
Ya mete'n lan Salle police.

—II—

Si nous té gain l'agent
Nou ta fait gnou gros bouillon,
Général si nous gain l'agent
N'a fait gnou gros bouillon

—III—

Pour se faire distinguer, la Batterie de chaque régiment se signalait par le numéro d'ordre. Par exemple, celle de ma ville natale Môle St Nicolas (32ème) faisait éclater :

Trentt déxième pas gangnin manman (bis)
Trentt déxième pa gangnin papa
Toutt ti qui choille
Cé trentt déxième
Toutt gran qui choille
Cé trentt déxième

—IV—

Maintenant, tour de la Méringue. Du copieux catalogue nous extrayons la mélodie et paroles suivantes parues sous Tirésias :

Gadé Zouzoutt, (bis
Gadé Thémo,
Thémo piti, piti, piti con ça
Fait bo[illegible] zouzoutt tout doucement boutt.

Voici en quelle circonstance ce Chanté a été trouvé. Commissaire Zouzoutt chef de la police, grand gabari, arrogant, ventru se tenait au Bureau Central (actuellement Centre de Santé près de la Cathédrale).

Commissaire Thémo, sous Chef de la police sympathique, court de taille, mince en un mot Ti-corps répondait au service du bureau.

Un jour à la suite d'une vive altercation, Commissaire Zouzoutt, s'oubliant, administra trois coups de cocomaquatt à Thémo. Celui-ci indigné enleva le bâton et à son tour ronfla une dégelée en règle à Zouzoutt qui, ne pouvant plus tenir, ouetta. L'incident fit sensation. La chanson s'en empara.

Sait-on que peu de jours après, les deux cocomaquateurs se rencontraient journellement chez Rose Pinpin au wharf sherh (Cité.

(Suite page 4)

WASHINGTON (AFP)

Les Etats-Unis, [illegible] Grande Bretagne remettront probablement avant la fin de semaine leurs notes au Gouvernement Soviétique à propos de [illegible]lin. Dans cette note, les trois [puis]sances occidentales, réitéré leurs positions respectives à [l'é]gard de la décision unilatéral[e de] l'URSS d'abolir son Comma[nde]ment militaire à Berlin Est.

Prêts de l'AID à un syndicat

WASHINGTON — AFP

L'agence pour le Dévelo[ppe]ment International a octroyé [un] prêt de 400.000 dollars au sy[ndi]cat de la Compagnie de Che[min] de Fer du Honduras pour la [cons]truction de logements.

Incidents entre cubains à Kingsto[n]

KINGSTON (AFP)

Une fois de plus on a enre[gis]tré hier des incidents avec l[a] légation cubaine à Kingston. [L'in]cident le plus grave a été [enre]gistré au marché «Victori[a»] où il y eut bagarre entre [cu]bains de la délégation et l[es exi]lés résidant à la Jamaique.

D'après une version, les fi[dèlis]tes ont attaqué les exilés; d'[après] une autre c'est le contraire [qui] est dit. Il n'y a aucun rappo[rt of]ficiel à ce sujet.

Depuis la police jamaica[ine a] pris des mesures spéciales [de pré]caution.

Le système de fus[ées] des USA est invulnérable

WASHINGTON — AF[P]

Le Ministre de la Défen[se Mc] Namara a affirmé que le sy[stème] de fusées télé - guidées des [Etats-]Unis est «invulnérable» [et ne] peut être détruit par l'Uni[on So]viétique.

Interrogé par les journ[alistes] au sujet de la possibilité p[our la] Russie de détruire les fu[sées a]méricaines avant même q[u'elles] ne soient lancées de leurs [bases,] le Secrétaire d'Etat M[illegible] déclaré: «Il n'existe pas [de pos]sibilité immédiate pour [l'Union] Soviétique de désorganiser [d']une façon notre système [de fu]sées téléguidées.»

Mort de Mme Maurice Castera

Madame Maurice Caste[ra née] Lucie Tancrède Auguste [a rendu] son âme à Dieu le merc[redi ...] Août 1962 à 7 hres [illegible]

Nos sincères condoléa[nces à] son époux, M. Maurice [Castera] ainsi qu'aux autres pare[nts] cruellement éprouvés.

Institut des Hautes Etudes Commerciales de Port-au-Pce signe un Accord

Des nouvelles qui nous parvien t, il semble qu'un accord est ervenu entre l'Ecole des Hau Etudes Commerciales (HEC) Montréal que dirige — Mo ur Roger Charbonneau et l'I nt des Hautes Etudes Commer ales et Economiques (IHECE) Port - au - Prince, dirigé par essieurs Gérard R. Latortue et anz Alcindor.

C'est grâce au dévouement de otre compatriote le Docteur Vé Leroy, professeur de Sciences onomiques à l'Ecole des H. E. de Montréal que Gérard R. atortue a pu prendre contact ec Messieurs R. Charbonneau irecteur des H. E. C. et Fran ois Albert Angers Directeur de nstitut d'Economie Appliquée, Ecole des H. E. C. Montréal.

Nous sommes en mesure de enseigner nos lecteurs sur les oints importants de cet accord. 1 — H. E. C. se fera un plai ir d'envoyer à IHECE de Port - Prince tous les livres à ca ctère économique et commer- l qu'elle a en double. — Des structions seront passées au Directeur de la Bibliothèque Mr. llan — dans ce sens.

— H. E. C. envoie à IHECE. s revues et une copie des cours sés à HEC.

IHECE. devra également envo à Montréal une copie des dif cours — ceux qui sont ographiés — de ses profes- eurs.

— HEC. va faire des démar s près du Ministère des Af Culturelles pour établir a- IHECE un programme d'é de professeurs et peut - même d'étudiants.

HEC. est prête à faciliter le sé au Canada d'hommes d'affai haitiens que l'IHECE lui re manderait, à charge bien en pour l'IHECE de faciliter le séjour en Haiti d'hom d'affaires canadiens qui se intéressés à avoir des re en Haiti.

En outre l'Institut d'Eco Appliquée publie une re- l'Actualité Economique». Directeur de cet Institut Mr. Angers est prêt à publier articles des professeurs de l'I et en général de tout é miste haitien que l'IHECE recommanderait. L'IHECE se le correspondant de la revue Port - au - Prince où elle sera par la Librairie Athénée au No. 139 de la Rue Pavée.

Nul doute qu'un tel accord fa cilitera le développement des échanges commerciaux culturels et économiques avec le Canada et qu'un plus grand nombre de nos compatriotes, s'intéresseront da vantage à l'Institut des Hautes études Com. et Economiques qui répondait à une nécessité dans notre milieu.

Monsieur et Mme Otto Ed. Thur, professeurs de Sciences E conomiques à Montréal et à l'Uni versité Laval ont grandement en couragé les initiatives de l'Insti tut des Hautes Commerciales et Economiques. Ils seraient prêts dès Mai prochain à venir pronon cer quelques conférences surtout sur l'épineuse question de la «Sta bilisation des prix des matières premières». Monsieur THUR s'in téresse particulièrement au pro blème des fluctuations économi ques.

[illegible]

STOCKHOLM (AFP)

Les unités de la Marine sué ont été faire usage de bom marines pour expulser territoriales de Suède, non identifié, qui au commandement [illegible], d'émerger.

MAGIC CINE

DIMANCHE à 5 hres, 7 hres et Jeudi - Vendredi - Samedi, hres.

ÉPOUSER UN HORS LOI

Barry Sullivan, Marjorie, Rav-

LA SITUATION A BERLIN

Policier tué à Berlin

BERLIN — AFP —

Un membre de la police de transport en uniforme de la R. D. U. a été tué cette nuit par la police de Berlin. Est, au mo ment où il essayait de traverser le mur.

x x x

A propos de Berlin

WASHINGTON — AFP —

Les Etats Unis continueront à considérer l'Union Soviétique comme responsable du secteur Soviétique à Berlin. Les gouver nements des Etats Unis du Ro yaume Uni et de France conti nueront d'exercer pleinement leurs droits et d'assumer leurs responsabilités à Berlin, ajoute une déclaration publiée cette nuit par le Département d'Etat.

Et aucune mesure unilatérale du gouvernement soviétique ne peut affecter l'unité de Berlin dans son ensemble conclut-il.

Jean 23 et Pie 9

CITE DU VATICAN — AFP—

Pie IX sera-t-il béatifié au cours du prochain Concile oecu menique? Le Pape Jean 23 a confié aujourd'hui au cours d'u ne audience générale accordée à Castelgondolfo que son voeu le plus cher est de voir «que le Sei gneur lui accorde la grâce de dé créter les honneurs de l'autel à celui qui a convoqué le premier Concile du Vatican.» En parlant de la fête du Coeur Immaculée de Marie que l'église célébrait ce jour, le Pape a dit que trois pon tifs s'étaient distingués par leur dévotion à la Vierge: Pie VIII qui inaugura le culte de Marie, Pie IX qui a proclamé le dogme de l'Immaculée Conception et Pie XII qui a consacré le genre hu main au Coeur Immaculée de Ma rie. Jean 23 a insisté sur les mé rites de Pie IX et a dit que beau coup ont comparé ce pape avec Jésus Christ pour avoir été à la fois l'homme le plus chéri et le plus haï par ses contemporains.

FIGURE DE PIONNIER

(Suite)

vie se partage entre ses bureaux à la Capitale et de multiples vo yages à l'intérieur du pays où il enquête sans cesse sur les possibi lités d'investissement. A chacune de nos rencontres, il nous parle de projets nouveaux qu'il a pour contribuer au développement du pays. Sa salle d'attente est tou jours remplie de gens venus pren dre des instructions pour la Pro vince, d'intermédiaires, de sollici teurs de crédits. Parmi les En treprises qu'il dirige, nous no tons La Universal Enterprise Co. (USACO) la National Deutsch Associates, la Cocon Industry in the South et Mews Charles et Co sans compter des Succursales de sa Maison de Commerce. Cela ne l'empêche pas de représenter la General Electric Co Ltd. de Lon dres et la Siemens Schuckert Werke Co.

Mais le chef d'oeuvre de la vie d'homme d'affaires de Clémard Joseph Charles, c'est la création en 1960 de la Banque Commercia le d'Haiti dont il a longtemps ca ressé le projet. C'est cette ini tiative qui fait de lui un Grand Pionnier. La Banque Commercia le est la première banque privée haitienne. Si l'on s'imagine que même la Banque Nationale n'a été rachetée qu'en 1949 pour devenir propriété de l'Etat Haitien, on s'imagine ce qu'il a fallu à Clé mard Joseph Charles dans un mi lieu comme le nôtre, de hardies se de pensée, d'audace, de ténaci té et de largeur de vue pour ar river à une telle création, laquelle fera époque dans l'histoire écono mique de notre pays. Clémard Charles nous donne l'image d'un nouveau type d'hommes d'affai res que nous ne connaissions pas avant lui. Il a divorcé d'avec ces usages sans grandeur de com merçants - - courtiers à la petite semaine qui se contentent égale tement d'une marge de profits qu'ils accumulent à l'Etranger et qui recommencent la routine chaque année. Si nos masses res tent si arriérées c'est parce qu'el les ne sont pas encadrées par u ne bourgeoisie entreprenan te, créatrice d'opportunités de bien - être. Charles pense qu'il ne faut pas laisser à l'Etat tout seul la tâche de promouvoir le développement économique du pays. Il est conscient de sa mis sion sociale et sait qu'il doit don ner la main aux moins munis pour les faire monter. Aussi cet te Banque Commerciale qui a con nu dans le public un succès si étonnant en un court laps de temps est - elle conçue comme le centre de rayonnement de multi ples activités dont tireront pro fit de milliers de gagne-peu. Les projets à l'étude, lorsqu'ils se ront réalisés, feront de cette ini tiative, une véritable institution nationale.

Si nous ne désespérons pas de ce pays et que nous croyons en ses virtualités, nous pensons qu'u ne figure de Pionnier comme cel le qui vient d'être esquissée mé ritait d'être mieux connue afin d'être comprise et encouragée. C'est pourquoi nous avons écrit cet article. Nous voudrions en mê me temps avoir proposé à la jeu nesse un Modèle d'honnêteté, de discipline, de ténacité dans une communauté qui en manque telle ment.

Emmanuel C. PAUL

TOI

LE GOUVERNEUR C. POLETTI ET SA EN AMERIQUE LA

Hier après midi, co demment annoncé, le Charles Poletti et sa épouse Jean Ellis son la capitale, accompagn George H. Bennett. accueillis à l'aéroport lentin Edward Blacqu Commercial à l'Amba tats Unis à Port au sa charmante femme par M. Mc Elhannon, la Pan American.

Le gouverneur Pole à la boutonnière la Commandeur avec Eto dre du St. Grégoire le ne distinction, du Pape plus haut rang jamais un laique pour les ren services rendus comm neur militaire allié en rant la guerre. Le vic dent des Affaires In les de la prochaine Foi le de New York répon un français impeccable haits de bienvenue qui té adressés. Avenant, gouverneur Poletti a enveloppant d'un parfa du monde. On compren son don de persuasion sons qui ont porté les teurs de la Foire à le d la mission délicate de adhésions des pays du cette grande manifesta diale de la Paix.

Gouverneur Poletti vi ter la Jamaique, nou née à l'indépendance, à nifestation. Il s'est en vec le Chef de la nouve blique, Monsieur Bu avec les Ministres des et du Commerce, avec dent de la Chambre de ce et le Chef de la Ja dustrial Development tion, M. Braham pour quer l'objectif de cette

Il était accompagné ces réunions du Dr. Gé Bennett, Docteur en Ph l'un de ses huit Assista

Ici, le vice - préside Foire mondiale a pris hier avec le Secrétaire Tourisme, M. Victor N. il s'est entretenu ce m le Secrétaire d'Etat du ce, M. Clovis Désinor avec le Ministre des M. Herve Boyer. Dema une conversation avec dent de la Chambre de ce, M. Louis Décatrel, conférence de presse roulera au local de cet sation.

C'est l'ingénieur Harr hauer qui a été chargé des plans du Stand d' Foire de New York de Gouverneur Poletti Haiti Samedi pour se Quito où il sera reçu p sident Arosemena qui comment visité l'aire d tion à Flushing Meado ensuite à Bogota où l' deur des Etats Unis sein de sa femme et terr tournée dans l'Amérique pour une visite à Cara

Nous souhaitons la p diale bienvenue au Gou et Mme. Charles Poletti et

Attachment #2
OOE-3,260,843

MR. CLEMARD JOSEPH CHARLES

President & General Manager, Banque Commerciale d'Haiti, Port-au-Prince.

Life Story

Born at Gonaives, Haiti, on April 21, 1923, of peasant parents; went to Parochial School; in 1939 graduated from Lycée Geffrard, Gonaives; taught in rural schools; in addition, father having died in 1939, did various jobs to support his family; upholsterer, time-keeper, plantation supervisor, free lance journalist, etc.

In 1947, appointed Controler General of Haytian Southern Banana Industry; became General Agent in 1948.

In 1949 established himself as Manufacturers' Representative and created his own export and import business.

In 1953 went to London as Member of the Economic Mission of the Haytian Government, and in 1954 negotiated on the Haytian Government's behalf a contract with the General Electric Co.Ltd., of Coventry, England for the modernizing and extending of the telecommunication system in Haiti.

In 1957, appointed Member of the Haytian Mission to the International Conference held in Brussels, Belgium.

In 1960 created the Banque Commerciale d'Haiti.

Mr. Charles is the sole owner of the Banque Commerciale d'Haiti and the full or part owner of several industrial and commercial enterprises in Haiti, such as :

Universal Enterprises Co.,S.A. (U.S.A.C.O.)
National Deutsch Associates, S.A. - Clemard Joseph Charles Import-Export
Cocoa Industry in the South - Clemard Joseph Charles & Co.
Mevs Charles & Co.

He is the sole Representative in Haiti of the following concerns :

The General Electric Co.,Ltd., London, England
Siemens Schuckert Werke, Germany

Bank References :

Banque Nationale de la Republique d'Haiti
Port-au-Prince, Haiti
The Royal Bank of Canada, New York
Irving Trust Company, New York

Member of :

The Committee for the Rehabilitation of the Rural Sections of Haiti
The Haitian Chamber of Commerce
The International Club of Commerce, Haiti
Commerce & Industry Association of New York - Charter Member
Rotary Club, Port-au-Prince, Tennis Club of Port-au-Prince.

es/

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Honors & Awards :

Knight of the National Order " Honor & Merit "
Officer of the Labor Order
Commander of the Civil Merit Order
Honorary Citizen of the City of New York - Honorary Citizen
Of the City of Long Beach, L.I.,N.Y.

Mr. Charles married his wife, Sophie, in 1952; they have one adopted son.

June 21, 1962

INDEX: ☐ YES ☒ NO
CLASSIFY TO FILE NO. 201-357029 CLASSIFIED MESSAGE TOTAL COPIES 28
X-REF TO FILE NO.
FILE RID ☐ RET. TO BRANCH ☒
DESTROY ☐ SIG. R Galante

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UNIT TIME BY

INFO FILE, VR, EUR-8, CI, CI/OPS, FI, CA-2, WH/7/HT

ABSTRACT

S E C R E T 202054Z CITE PORT AU PRINCE 3885 (PRIN) 20 JUN 66 IN 41197

DIRECTOR

1. COLONEL CLAUDE RAYMOND, DR. ROGER LAFONTANT, PORT AU PRINCE UNIVERSITY MILITIA LEADER, AND DUVALIER'S PRIVATE SECRETARY PIERRE BIAMBY APPLIED U.S. CONSULATE 17 JUNE FOR TRANSIT VISAS FOR SPECIAL MISSION TO LONDON. TRIO REQUESTED TWO WEEKS STAY U.S. GOING TO UK AND TWO WEEKS ON RETURN TRIP.

2. CLEMARD JOSEPH CHARLES TRAVELLING AS INSPECTOR HAITIAN EMBASSIES AND CONSULATES REQUESTED SEPARATELY TRANSIT VISA FOR TRIP TO EUROPE.

SECRET

BT

SECRET

20 JUN 66

201-357029

☐ UNCLASSIFIED ☐ INTERNAL USE ONLY ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☑ SECRET

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

SUBJECT: (Optional)

FROM:	EXTENSION	NO.
RID/CE		CSCI 316/02952-66
		DATE: 10 June 1966

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)	DATE RECEIVED	DATE FORWARDED	OFFICER'S INITIALS	COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)
1. CI STAFF 2C 35	14 JUN 1966		6	
2.				
3. XXXXXX XXXXXX				
4.				
5. RID/AN GA 50				
6.				
7. RID/MIS				
8.				TO: DIM/FBI
9.				
10.				
11.				
12.				FILE TITLE
13.				
14.				FILE NUMBER: 201-357029
15. RID/FI 1B 4003				ENCLOSURE / ABSTRACT / DOCUMENT DATE: 16 JUN 1966

FORM 3-62 610 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS ☑ SECRET ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☐ INTERNAL USE ONLY ☐ UNCLASSIFIED

SECRET
NO FOREIGN DISSEM

16 JUN 1966

TO: Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

FROM: Deputy Director for Plans

SUBJECT: CHARLES, Clemard
DOB: 21 April 1923
POB: Gonaives, Haiti
VISA: Haitian

1. Reference is made to the I-57 request form concerning Subject who entered the United States on 3 April 1966. The files of another Office of this Agency contain the following pertinent information regarding Subject more recent than that contained in TDCSDB-315/00977-64 dated 9 October 1964, subject: <u>Inquiries Regarding the Possibility of Buying Aircraft for Haiti</u>.

2. According to an unevaluated report dated 14 April 1966, from a United States national with forty years' experience in the tobacco industry who makes frequent trips to Latin America and who is considered a shrewd observer, which contained biographic information concerning Subject, CHARLES was specifically referred to as President DUVALIER's banker and financial manager. Subject was regarded by Source as being "very close to the Palace" and as having ready access to DUVALIER. Source described Subject as a "crook and poor liar; in other words, truly a Haitian political character and not to be trusted under any conditions." Subject had mentioned to Source his activity in 1954 as a negotiator on behalf of the Haitian Government with the General Electric Company of England for modernization of Haiti's telecommunications system. As a result of this contract, Haiti experienced one of its greatest political scandals, for the contract was for 4 million dollars, and the actual delivery of products was only 1 million dollars. Source observed that CHARLES was president of the Haitian Banana Corporation which was originally operated by Eric TIPPENHAUER and Colonel PROSPER, and subsequently went bankrupt because of financial mismanagement; further, Subject had headed the Essential Oils Company since the death of Senator Louis DE JOIE. Source was satisfied that these companies headed by Subject were actually owned and/or controlled for the benefit of DUVALIER. At the time of the report CHARLES' principal assistant in the tobacco industry was Henry AUCLAIR, who

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FILE IN 201-357,029 201-357029

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

14-00000

SECRET
NO FOREIGN DISSEM

was director of the Haitian Tobacco Monopoly and secretary-treasurer of Le Tabac Haitien, S.A. SICLAIT was generally believed to be Subject's "hatchet man" but Source was unable to verify this.

CSCI-316/02952-66

RID/CE: JMA/MO/mac

Based on: 00-E-324/06340-66

FILE IN 201-357,029

SECRET
NO FOREIGN DISSEM

14-00000

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Immigration and Naturalization Service

UAH

Instructions: Any handwritten entries shall be in block capital letters. All Spanish names shall be hyphenated with the father's name first and the mother's name following.

Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

FILE NO. (If any)
DATE 4/11/66

The alien listed below has been admitted to the United States under the provisions of section 101 (a) 15 (A) or 101 (a) 15 (G) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

NAME (Last, in CAPS) (First) (Middle)	NATIONALITY (Citizenship)
CHARLES Clement	Haiti
UNITED STATES ADDRESS	
Hawthorn Conn NY	
AIRLINE AND FLIGHT NO. OR VESSEL OF ARRIVAL	
PAA 234	
PERMANENT ADDRESS	
Pacot Haiti	
BIRTH DATE 4/3/23	BIRTH PLACE Gonaives
DATE AND PLACE OF ADMISSION	
JFK 4/3/66	
PURPOSE AND LENGTH OF ADMISSION	
A2 D/S (TS)	
DESTINATION	
As Above	

Oth[...] any derogatory subversive information regarding this alien to the F. B. I.

RECORD/FILES COORDINATION

Date 2 May 66	INITIALS
By ANALYST	[illegible]
DIV. BRANCH	WH/3 WH/HAITI
SECTION	[illegible]
PL/VPISI	

cc: C.I.A.
O.S.I.
O.N.I.
[illegible]

Deputy Associate Commissioner
Travel Control

Ref B. A.
4/23/66

Form I-[...]
(Rev. 7-15-63)

FILE IN 201-352,029

FBI DOCUMENT

DATE: 24 APRIL 1966

CLASSIFICATION: CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - HAITI

FBI FILE NO: NONE GIVEN (NEW YORK)

12 April 1966

MEMORANDUM FOR: DCS/OSS
Attention: Mr. Musulin

SUBJECT : Contact with Clemard Charles

1. Pursuant to our telephone conversation on 8 March, it is requested that your representative, in talking with Clemard Charles, obtain the latter's views on the following:

a. the economic and political stability of the Haitian Government for the next four months;

b. current threats to President Duvalier and origin of these threats;

c. ability of President Duvalier to control opposition from within or outside the country;

d. attitudes of Haitian business men in Port-au-Prince relative to the present government.

2. I would be very interested in any indication from Clemard Charles that he is anti-Duvalier or that Duvalier's tenure is limited.

Paul V. Harwood
C/WH/7

WH/7/Ht/HJGremillier:rae

Distribution:
Orig & 1 - Addressee
1 - 201-357029 ✓ file in ISR 4C24
1 - Memo chrono

FBI DOCUMENT

DATE: 6 APRIL 1966

CLASSIFICATION: CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - HAITI

FBI FILE NO: NONE GIVEN (NEW YORK)

S-E-C-R-E-T

CONTROLLED DISSEM — NO DISSEM ABROAD

COUNTRY	Haiti	REPORT NO	00-E-324/16314-66
SUBJECT	Clémard Joseph Charles Believed to be President Duvalier's Personal Financial Manager/Biographical Data on C J Charles	DATE DISTR	[illegible]
		NO PAGES	5
		REFERENCES	
DATE OF INFO.	Feb - Mar 66		
PLACE & DATE ACQ.	Port-au-Prince/Feb - Mar 66		

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE: US national, sales representative of a US tobacco manufacturing company who has had 40 years' experience in the industry. Source makes frequent business trips to Latin America and recently returned from a six weeks' visit to Ecuador, Panama, and Haiti. He has excellent contacts in the areas he visits, speaks moderate Spanish and French, and is a shrewd observer.

1. During the period 1952-59 I tried to establish business association with certain Haitians including such characters as Eric Tippenhauer, Colonel M Prosper, Senator Louis De Joie, George Léger, and many others. On the occasion of my first visit to Port-au-Prince in five years, I encountered a new set of characters, but they are obviously of the identical "cut" as my previous acquaintances.

2. A reportedly privately-owned tobacco company known as Le Tabac Haitien, S. A. is directed by Clémard Joseph Charles, a black Haitian who also happens to be President of the Commercial Bank of Haiti. This cigarette manufacturing firm is the direct descendant of the long defunct Haitian-American Tobacco Co. Some six months ago Le Tabac Haitien began ordering moderate quantities of leaf tobacco and providing letters of credit to pay for the leaf. When I held my first series of conferences with Mr Charles, he immediately attempted to impress me with his political, social, and economic influence in Haiti and then proceeded to enlist my principal's financial participation to the small sum of US$300 thousand. Fully cognizant of the Haitian style of business, I deferred the offer and proceeded to discreetly inquire of Mr Charles' status in Haiti.

3. As a matter of convenience Mr Charles provided me with a curriculum vitae which I quote as follows:

CLÉMARD JOSEPH CHARLES: President & General Manager of the 'BANQUE COMMERCIALE D'HAITI'
President of the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF HAITI

S-YES — U-NO

S-E-C-R-E-T

GROUP 1 Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

201-357029

CURRICULUM VITAE

Born in Gonaives, Haiti, on April 21, 1923, from a peasant family. Had his primary schooling at the 'Ecole des Freres des Gonaives,' and his secondary schooling at the 'Lycée Géffrard' in the same town.

Upon his father's death, did various jobs to support his family. Was in turn schoolmaster at the rural school of Verrettes, at $15 a month, free lance teacher at $0.40 per month per child, time-keeper, plantation supervisor, photographer, sanitary clerk, free lance journalist. In the latter capacity, founded 'L'Intrepide' and 'L'Aurore' in cooperation with the late Emmanuel C. Paul.

Phyto-Pathologist.

In 1946, was appointed Controller General of the Banana Development Company (BADECO), of which he became the General Agent in 1948. The following year, established himself as Manufacturer's Agent, and created an Import-Export trade house.

Married in 1952, Sophie Lherisson.

In 1953, went to London as a Member of the Economic Mission sent to England by the Haitian Government, and in 1954, negotiated, on behalf of the Government, a contract with The General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry, England. This contract was in connection with the extension and modernization of the Telecommunication System in Haiti.

In 1957, was appointed as a member of the Economic Mission to the International Conference held in Brussels, Belgium.

Created in 1960, the 'BANQUE COMMERCIALE D'HAITI,' of which he is the President and Director General. Is also the President of the following firms he himself created:

Universal Enterprises Co. S.A.	(USACO)
National Deutsch Associates, S.A.	
Nakcorp d'Haiti, S.A.	(Kenaf Cultivation)
Mugéco Enterprises, S.A.	
Société Haitienne de Peaux à Cuirs	(Leather & Skins)
Le Tabac Haitien	
Administration Portuaire de Port-au-Prince	
Caribbean Cordage Mill	
Corporation Philatélique d'Haiti	
Shada Division, Montrouis	
Automobile Insurance Division - Third Party Liabilities	
Les Essences Aromatique d'Haiti	(Essential Oils)
Produits Nationaux, S.A.	
Assurance Vieillesse Obligatoire	(OAVA)
Entrasa, S.A.	
Société Général de Matériaux de Constructions	(SOGEMACO)
Société Nationale de Fruits et de Légumes	(SONAFRUCO)

He is the exclusive Agent for the following firms:

The General Electric Co., Ltd. of Coventry
Siemens Schuckertwerke A. G. Erlangen, Germany

Presently: President of the Chamber of Commerce of Haiti

Member of: Committee for the Rehabilitation of the Rural Sections of Haiti
Commerce & Industry Association of New York
Rotary Club of Port-au-Prince
Tennis Club of Port-au-Prince
Action for Latin American Unity, Mexico
Academia de Derecho International, Mexico

Awards & Distinction:

Knight of the National Order 'Honor & Merit' (HAITI)
Officer of the Labor Order
Commander of the Civil Merit Order
Commander of the International Order for Public Welfare - France
Commander of the National Order for Agricultural Merit
Commander of the Order 'Petion & Bolivar' - for services rendered to the cause of Pan Americanism
Honorary citizen of the City of Longbeach, L. I., New York
Honorary citizen of the City of New York
Honorary citizen of the City of Berlin
Medal of His Holiness Pope Paul-VI.

4. In addition Mr Charles made available two other papers that are likewise of interest. One is a list of correspondents for the Commercial Bank of Haiti and the second consists of enterprises controlled by that bank which were not included in the latest balance sheet. I quote these papers as follows:

BANKS - LIST OF CORRESPONDENTS

U. S. A.:

(1) Bank of America (International)
P. O. Box 3415
Rincon Annex, San Francisco 20, California

(2) First National City Bank
399 Park Avenue
New York, N. Y. 10022

(3) Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company
44 Wall Street
New York 15, N. Y.

(4) Irving Trust Company
One Wall Street
New York 15, N. Y.

(5) First National Bank of Boston
Boston 6, Mass.

(6) Pan American Bank of Miami
P. O. Box 831
Miami 30, Florida

FRANCE:

Crédit Lyonnais
19 Boulevard des Italiens
Paris, France

SWITZERLAND:

(1) United Overseas Bank (Banque Unie pour les Pays d'Outre-Mer)
3-5 Rue du Conseil Général
Genève, Suisse

(2) Union de Banques Suisses
8, Rue du Rhone
Geneve, Suisse

ENGLAND:
MIDLAND BANK LIMITED
(Overseas Branch)
P. O. Box 831
60 Gracechurch Street
London, E. C. 3

ENTERPRISES CONTROLED BY BANQUE COMMERCIALE D'HAITI

Not Included in the Balance Sheet

(1) SHADA - St. Marc Division
(Yearly Income) .... $ 500.000.-

(2) PORT AUTHORITY - PORT-AU-PRINCE
(Yearly Income) .... $ 600.000.-

(3) THIRD PARTY LIABILITY - VEHICLE INSURANCE
(Yearly Income) .... $ 1.000.000.-

(4) ESSENTIAL OILS
(Yearly Income) .... $ 300.000.-

(5) SEAFOOD - EXPLOITATION
(Yearly Income) .... $ 250.000.-

(6) MODERN TANNERY
(Yearly Income) .... $ [illegible]0.000.-

(7) PHILATELIC CORPORATION
(Yearly Income) .... $ 300.000.-

(8) EMERASA
(Yearly Income) .... $ 150.000.-

(9) U.S.A.C.O.
(Yearly Income) .... $ 275.000.-

(10) TOYOTA SALES DIVISION - C. J. Charles Import-Export
(Yearly Income) .... $ 150.000.-

(11) SEGUIN - LUMBER DIVISION
(Yearly Income) .... $ 100.000.-

(12) O.N.A. - RETIREMENT INSURANCE
(Yearly minimum income expected) .... $ 2.000.000.-

----

5. Since my previous commercial associations in Haiti dated prior to 1959, I found it extremely difficult to locate old acquaintances, for most are dead or in voluntary exile. I did manage to assemble some data on

14-00000

Mr Charles that I regard as reliable. He is specifically referred to as "Papa Doc's" banker and financial manager. Mr Charles, as would be expected is "very close to the Palace" and has ready access to President Duvalier. As for his character, he is described as "a crook and a poor liar." In other words, Mr Charles is truly a Haitian political character and not to be trusted under any conditions.

6. I noted that Mr Charles mentions his activity in 1954 as a negotiator on behalf of the Haitian Government with the General Electric Co of England for modernization of the country's telecommunications system. As a result of this contract Haiti experienced one of its greatest political scandals for the contract was for US$4 million, and the actual delivery of products was only US$1 million. I, likewise, observed that Mr Charles is president of the Haitian Banana Corp which was originally operated by Eric Tippenhauer and Colonel Prosper, and subsequently was bankrupt because of financial mismanagement. Still further, Essential Oils Co was at one time the exclusive domain of Senator Louis De Joie, and since his death the company is headed by Mr Charles.

7. I am personally satisfied that Mr Clémard Joseph Charles is President Duvalier's personal financial manager, and the companies directed by Mr Charles are in fact owned and/or controlled for the benefit of Haiti's chief executive. At the moment Mr Charles' principal assistant in the tobacco industry is Henry Siclait, who just happens to be Director of the Haitian Tobacco Monopoly and Secretary-Treasurer of Le Tabac Haitien, S. A. Siclait is believed to be Mr Charles' "hatchet man" but I was not able to verify this allegation.

- end -

14-00000

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service

UAH

Instructions: Any handwritten entries shall be in block capital letters. All Spanish names shall be hyphenated with the father's name first and the mother's name following.

Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

FILE NO. (If any)	A-2
DATE	2-13-66

The alien listed below has been admitted to the United States under the provisions of section 101 (a) 15 (A) or 101 (a) 15 (G) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

NAME (Last, in CAPS) (First) (Middle): CHARLES, Clemard Joseph	NATIONALITY (Citizenship): Haiti
UNITED STATES ADDRESS: Hatian Consulate, New York, N.Y.	
AIRLINE AND FLIGHT NO. OR VESSEL OF ARRIVAL: PAA 234	
PERMANENT ADDRESS: c/o Banque Commerciale, Port-au-Prince, Haiti	
BIRTH DATE: 4-21-23	BIRTH PLACE: Port-au-Prince, Haiti
DATE AND PLACE OF ADMISSION: 2-2-66, NYC	
PURPOSE AND LENGTH OF ADMISSION: Duration of status	
DESTINATION: see above	

NAI
9 Mar 66
mac
2/28/66

Other agencies are requested to furnish any derogatory subversive information regarding this alien to the F. B. I.

Deputy Associate Commissioner
Travel Control

cc C.I.A.
G-2
O.S.I.
State Dept.

Form I-57
(Rev. 7-15-63)

201-357029 *

SECRET

201 PERSONALITY FILE ACTION REQUEST

NOTE: SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON REVERSE SIDE TYPE OR PRINT

TO: RID/201 Section Room GA-20 Tube Address DW-6

DATE

FROM: Name | OFFICE | ROOM | PHONE | TUBE ADDRESS

1. TYPE ACTION		2. FILE RESTRICTED		3. PERMANENT CHARGE	
OPEN		YES		YES	
AMEND		NO		NO	
CLOSE	✓				

4. TRUE NAME (Last) (First) (Middle)

CLUMARD JOSEPH CHARLES 01

5. 201 NO. 725692 02

6. NAME VARIANTS AND TELECODES (see Instructions, item 6)

TYPE	(Last)	(First)	(Middle)
02			
02			
02			
02			
02			
02			

7. SEX F1 M F | 8. DATE OF BIRTH F2 | 9. COUNTRY OF BIRTH 01 | 10. CITY/TOWN OF BIRTH 01

11. CITIZENSHIP H1 | 12. OCCUPATION (clear text) J1 | OCC. CODE J2 | 13. SWL K1 | 14. OI CODE M1

15. DOCUMENT SYMBOL & NUMBER K1 | DATE K1 | 16 RESIDENCE

17. COMMENTS (text for Index cards)

201

357039

18. COUNTRY OF LOCATION CODE 01 | 19. ACTION DESK CODE | 20. SECONDARY DESK CODE 01

21. INFORMATION ADDRESSEES 01 & 01

22. CRYPTONYM | HAND CARRY OR FORWARD BY TUBE IF TRUE NAME APPEARS ABOVE.

23. SIGNATURE OF REQUESTER | 201 NO. 725692

FORM 5-65 831 OBSOLETE PREVIOUS EDITIONS

SECRET

GROUP 1 Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

(58-21)

14-00000

SECRET
NO FOREIGN DISSEM

4 November 1965

TO: Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence
Department of the Army
Attention: IRR

FROM: Interagency Source Register

SUBJECT: CHARLES, Joseph Clemard (ID 11612)

1. Reference is made to your requests concerning Subject dated 8 May 1963 and 27 October 1965. The files contain no pertinent information in addition to that which has been incorporated into the enclosed Biographic Report dated July 1964.

2. The Interagency Source Register has no record of a current operational interest in Subject.

ISRN-11,348

Encl. 1 attachment as stated above

RID/CE: JMA/HP/bjr

Based on: 201-357092

FILE IN 201-357029

SECRET
NO FOREIGN DISSEM

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

14-00000

SECRET
(When Filled In)

WH

RECHECK
REGISTRATION REQUEST

Glenn Crispell
FI/ISR
4 C24
X5045

DO NOT USE THIS SPACE
ISRM NO. 11,348
DATE 27 Oct 1965
201 NO. 357029

dup 725692

NAME
CHARLES, Joseph Clemard

ALIASES AND/OR SPELLING VARIATIONS

DATE OF BIRTH	PLACE OF BIRTH	CITIZENSHIP
21 April 1923	Gonaives, Haiti	Haitian

PRESENT ADDRESS
Port-au-Prince, Haiti, (Presently travelling in the U.S. '63)

OCCUPATION
Unknown

PRESENT EMPLOYMENT
Unknown

TRAVEL

ADDITIONAL PERTINENT IDENTIFYING DATA

RID/CE: Both 201s are held by ISR.

MEMORANDUM COORDINATION	
Date 29 Oct 65	INITIALS
RI ANALYST	H.W.R.
DIV. / BRANCH	
WH / 7/Haiti	[illegible]
FI / ISR	JC
RI EDITOR	[illegible]
RI TYPIST	

RECEIVED RID/IM
27 Oct 9 AM '65

10/27/65
RH ReFs

FILE IN 201-357029

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

SECRET

14-00000

FBI DOCUMENTS

DATE: 30 SEPTEMBER 1965
CLASSIFICATION: CONFIDENTIAL
SUBJECT: CLEMARD JOSEPH CLARLES
REGISTRATION ACT - HAITI
FBI FILE NO: NONE GIVEN (WASH., D.C.)

DATE: 30 SEPTEMBER 1965
CLASSIFICATION: CONFIDENTIAL
SUBJECT: CLEMARD JOSEPH CHARLES
INTERNAL SECURITY - HAITI
FBI FILE NO: NONE GIVEN (NEW YORK)

14-00000

AGENCY CHECK SHEET

WH

16 Sep 65

TO: FBI G2 ONI OSI DO4 CSC HCUA OTHER (X) CIA

FROM: Defense Intelligence Agency

Last name - First name - Middle name - Maiden name (if any)	Alias(es) or nicknames
Charles, Clemard Joseph, or Clemard, Joseph Charles	Vio C/

Sex	Marital status	Date of birth	Place of birth (City and state)
Male	Unk/	Unk	Unk (Haiti)(?)

PURPOSE OF CHECK: Request for Record Check.

LIST OF ORGANIZATIONS, ASSOCIATIONS, SOCIETIES OR CLUBS WITH WHICH AFFILIATED
President, Chamber of Commerce, Port-au-Prince, Haiti

MILITARY SERVICE

Branch of service	Service number	From (Dates)	To	Alien registration number	Social security number

Spouse's full name	Alias(es) or nicknames	Date of birth / Place of birth (City and state)
Unk		

RESIDENCES DURING PAST 15 YEARS

Dates From	To	Street and number	City	State or country
Unk	Present		Port-au-Prince	Haiti

NAI to ~~[illegible]~~ TDCS-DB-315/00994-64 dated 9 Oct 64, subject: Possibility Inquiries Regarding the Haite Buying Aircraft for ... refer to ... State Department ... For additional information ... Commercial references.

6 Oct 65

EMPLOYMENT DURING PAST 15 YEARS

Dates From	To	Employer	Place of employment
Unk	Present	Director, Commercial National Bank of Haiti, Port-au-Prince, Haiti	

(2) 201's rq. 1 Oct
office of Sec. info. rqd 1 Oct

EDUCATION

Dates From	To	Name of school	Location of school

RETURN TO RID/CE/CS –

Ref
30/9/65

REMARKS OF CHECKING AGENCY

5

29 SEP 1965
W J

This is a request for a name check only and is not a request for an investigation or a clearance.

DIA FORM 6 (Rev 3-65) 031852 OPI: DIACI

14-00000

FBI DOCUMENT

DATE: 16 SEPTEMBER 1965

CLASSIFICATION: CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - HAITI

FBI FILE NO: NONE GIVEN (NEW YORK)

14-00000

DEPT OF STATE TELEGRAMS

FROM PORT AUPRINCE EMBTEL 1188

DATE: 5 FEBRUARY 1965

CLASSIFICATION: CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT: VERBATIME TEXT

DATE: 23 JANUARY 1965
CLASSIFICATION: CONFIDENTIAL
PORTAUPRINCE 1214
SUBJECT: NONE GIVEN (RE CLEMARD JOSEPH CHARLES)

14-00000

INDEX: [ ] YES [X] NO
CLASSIFY TO FILE NO. 201-357029
X-REF TO FILE NO.
FILE RID [ ] RET. TO BRANCH [ ]
DESTROY [ ] SIG.

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

TOTAL COPIES 38

SECRET

RI [ ] COPY [ ] DUMMY

REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FROM Port Au Prince

PERSON/UNIT NOTIFIED

ACTION WH 8

ADVANCE COPY [ ] ISSUED [ ] SLOTTED [ ] TUBED

TO: UNIT | TIME | BY

INFO VR, FILE, CI, CI/OPS, CI/SP, CA 2, CA/PROP, DO 4, DD/P 3, SOD 6, EE 4, FI, NE 4

SECRET 291525Z

29 Dec 64 IN 50391

DIR INFO GNVA BERN CITE PRIN 2974 FIASCONARO ACTING

REF: DIR 68358 (NOT SENT GNVA, BERN)

1. PER PRIN DAILY LE NOUVELLISTE REPEAT LE NOUVELLISTE, ELIZABETH DABINOVIC LEFT PRIN 23 DECEMBER AFTER FIVE DAY VISIT WITH MRS. CLEMARD JOSEPH CHARLES, WIFE PRESIDENT COMMERCIAL BANK HAITI.

2. VISIT SIGNIFICANT SINCE PER REF, BOZO DABINOVIC, ELIZABETH'S HUSBAND, POSSIBLY INVOLVED MOHAMMED FAYED'S EFFORTS PURCHASE ARMS FOR HAITI. CLEMARD CHARLES IS HAITIAN MOST INVOLVED FAYED'S AFFAIRS PRIN. PER GNVA INFO, BOZO'S SHIPPING FIRM GNVA REGISTERED IN ELIZABETH'S NAME.

SECRET

AN | | PE | | WH/2/HT
| | PE | | DESTROY
ABSTRACT | X | INDEX |

Baez, Joseph

SECRET

29 Dec 64

201-357029

FORM 1-64 1389 OBSOLETE PREVIOUS EDITIONS RI COPY RI COPY

14-00000

INDEX [ ] YES [X] NO
CLASSIFY TO FILE NO 201-33782
X-REF TO FILE NO
FILE RID [ ] RET. TO BRANCH [ ]
DESTROY [ ] SIG.

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE
TOTAL COPIES 1-1

SECRET

REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

PERSON/UNIT NOTIFIED

FROM: PORT AU PRINCE

ACTION: WH 8

ADVANCE COPY [ ] ISSUED [ ] SLOTTED [ ] TUBED

UNIT | TIME | BY

INFO: VR. FILE, DO 4, DO/H3, FI/SPG, FI,

AN | RID | DESTROY
ABSTRACT [X] INDEX

SECRET 231525Z

DIR CITE PRIN 2966

REF: PRIN 2953 (IN 42019)

23 Dec 63 IN 48045

1. CLEMARD JOSEPH CHARLES RETURNED PRIN 21 DECEMBER. NO INFO AS YET AVAILABLE RE RESULT HIS NEGOTIATIONS.

2. LUCKNER CAMBRONNE RETURNED SAME FLIGHT BUT, PER PRESS REPORTS, PROBABLE HE TRAVELED TO ESCORT DUVALIER'S DAUGHTER FROM GENVA SCHOOL TO PRIN.

SECRET

CFN

201-357029

3 Jan 1964

FORM 1389 OBSOLETE PREVIOUS EDITIONS

RI COPY

14-00000

WH A2

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service

Instructions: Any handwritten entries shall be in block capital letters. All Spanish names shall be hyphenated with the father's name first and the mother's name following.

Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

FILE NO. (If any)	
DATE	12-13-64

The alien listed below has been admitted to the United States under the provisions of section 101 (a) 15 (A) or 101 (a) 15 (G) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

NAME (Last, in CAPS) (First) (Middle)	NATIONALITY (Citizenship)
CHARLES GEYMAR J.	HAITI
UNITED STATES ADDRESS	
CONSULATE OF HAITI NY CITY	
AIRLINE AND FLIGHT NO. OR VESSEL OF ARRIVAL	
PAA 222	
PERMANENT ADDRESS	
PACOT PORT AU PRINCE, HAITI	
BIRTH DATE	BIRTH PLACE
4 25 23	HAITI
DATE AND PLACE OF ADMISSION	
12-12-64 JFKIA	
PURPOSE AND LENGTH OF ADMISSION	
A-2 (T.S.) Dur. of Status	
DESTINATION	
CONSULATE OF HAITI, NY CITY	

Other agencies are requested to furnish any derogatory subversive information regarding this alien to the F. B. I.

NAI to TDCS DB 315/00974-64 dated 9 Oct 64

Deputy Associate Commissioner
Travel Control

cc: CIA
G-2
O.N.I.
State Dept.

JJB 8 Feb 65

Form I-97
(Rev. 7-15-63)

FILE IN 201-337029

14-00000

201-357029 (Gagaph ...)

TRANSMITTAL OF TDCS INFORMATION REPORT

131 SECRET

Oct 9 21 59 64

ORIG.	HELEN MORGAN	ROUTING			
UNIT	WH/2/HAITI	1		4	
EXT.	6026	2		5	
DATE	9 OCTOBER 1964	3		6	

CONFIRMATION COPIES
WH 12

TDCS DB-315/00974-64

INFORMATION COPIES

CI/IC, CI/OPS, FI/FI/D, FI/INT 6, IW, CA/O 6, CA/PEG, DODS, WH/SA 5, SOD 4

DATE DISTRIBUTED
9 OCTOBER 1964

PRECEDENCE
X ROUTINE

DISSEMINATION

WH/2/HAITI	4	WH/PRIN	1	WH/PRIN	#
		WH/JMWAVE/JMPALM			1

BASED ON (FLD. RPT., PROJ.)
IN 89699 (WAVE 2976)
UFG-6004
NP (UOAMBER/8)
LIAISON *

EVALUATION REQUESTED OF	STATE	XX	ARMY		NAVY		AIR	

HANDLING INSTRUCTIONS

NO FOREIGN DISSEM/CONTROLLED DISSEM

RELAY REQUEST ATTACHED FOR RELAY TO CINCSO AND CINCLANT.

C S INTERNAL USE ONLY

AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

COORDINATING OFFICER(S)

CLASSIFICATION

SECRET (WHEN FILLED IN)

GROUP 1 EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC DOWNGRADING AND DECLASSIFICATION

RELEASING OFFICER
C/WH/R H. Bengher

COPY NO.

FORM 10-63 1K-8 OBSOLETE PREVIOUS EDITIONS

NO FOREIGN DISSEM/CONTROLLED DISSEM

SECRET

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

ROUTINE

Intelligence Information Cable

COUNTRY HAITI

TDCS DB-315/00974-64

DATE OF INFO. 3 OCTOBER 1964

DISTR. 9 OCTOBER 1964

SUBJECT

INQUIRIES REGARDING THE POSSIBILITY OF BUYING AIRCRAFT FOR HAITI

PLACE & DATE ACQ. UNITED STATES, MIAMI (7 OCTOBER 1964)

REF

IN 89699

SOURCE AND APPRAISAL:

FIELD REPORT NO. UFG-6004

UNITED STATES CITIZEN (C) WHO OPERATES A BUSINESS IN HAITI, WHERE HE ENJOYS THE FRIENDSHIP OF MANY MILITARY AND GOVERNMENT LEADERS, AND WHO IS A FORMER MILITARY OFFICER AND A TRAINED REPORTER, FROM SAUDERS V. ROBERSON. APPRAISAL: 3.

1. ON OR ABOUT 3 OCTOBER 1964 THE AVIATION INVESTORS COMPANY OF FORT LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA, RECEIVED AN INQUIRY ABOUT THE POSSIBILITY OF BUYING A C-119 AIRCRAFT FOR THE COLOMBIAN GOVERNMENT. THE CALL WAS MADE BY RAYMOND (NOT FURTHER IDENTIFIED) TO SAUDERS V. ROBERSON, AN AVIATION INVESTORS COMPANY EMPLOYEE, WHO AGREED TO INVESTIGATE THE PROPOSED AIRCRAFT PURCHASE.

2. ON 5 OCTOBER ROBERSON RECEIVED A TELEPHONE CALL FROM A MAN WHO IDENTIFIED HIMSELF AS "RASH" (PHONETIC) REGARDING THE POSSIBLE PURCHASE OF A P-51 AIRCRAFT OSTENSIBLY FOR THE COLOMBIAN GOVERNMENT, BUT IT WAS ACTUALLY INTENDED FOR HAITI. ROBERSON AGREED TO MEET WITH "RASH" AT THE CONGRESS BUILDING IN MIAMI TO DISCUSS DETAILS OF BOTH PURCHASES.

NO FOREIGN DISSEM/CONTROLLED DISSEM

GROUP 1 Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

STATE/INR DIA ARMY/ACSI NAVY AIR JCS SECDEF NSA NIC AID USIA OCI ONE OCR ORR OO TREASURY FBI INS

SECRET

3. SOURCE COMMENT: ROBERSON IS A CAUCASIAN BORN CIRCA 1917 WHO ONCE ATTEMPTED SUGAR NEGOTIATIONS IN HAITI, WHERE HE BECAME KNOWN TO SEVERAL HAITIAN GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, INCLUDING JOSEPH CLEMARD CHARLES, PRESIDENT OF THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF HAITI. (FIELD COMMENT: ANOTHER SOURCE PREVIOUSLY REPORTED THAT CHARLES HAD UNSUCCESSFULLY ATTEMPTED TO BUY T-28 AIRCRAFT IN ARIZONA.)

4. FIELD DISSEM: STATE, CUSTOMS, FBI, I&NS, BORDER PATROL, CINCLANT, CINCSO (ALSO SENT PORT-AU-PRINCE).

END OF MESSAGE

DEPT OF STATE TELEGRAM

FROM PORT-AU-PRINCE CONTROL: 7094

DATE: 8 OCTOBER 1964

CLASSIFICATION: CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT: NONE GIVEN (RE CLEMARD CHARLES AND FNU SANJURJO)

14-00000

SECRET
(When Filled In)

DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE

SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT	DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION
	2. RI FILE NO.
	3. DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO. / 4. DATE
	7. SOURCE CRYPTONYM / 8. DATE OF INFO. / 9. EVALUATION
5. ANALYST / 6. DATE PROCESSED	10. DISSEMINATED IN / 11. DATE

DOCUMENT DISPOSITION

12. CROSS REFERRED TO THIS FILE	13. TRANSFERRED TO RI FILE NO.

PERTINENT INFORMATION

14.

CHARLES, JOSEPH D.
201-097839
SEX M DOB ?

CIT HAITI
OCC ?

201-727690
UFGA-14051
19 FEB 64
200-120-63
P2

1892208
PAFR

SUBJ REPORTEDLY WOULD RECEIVE POWER POSITION IF DUVALIER GOVT OVERTHROWN IN HAITI. OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENCY.

HTP

1 892 208

W 14/6/DR

15. FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.

FORM 867 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS. SECRET

14-00000

201-37839

13 June 1963

Evaluation/Comments:

XV. Joseph D. Charles (Black): A man of correct behavior, cultured, honest, would like to be Chief of State, but does not have the real stuff to lead the people.

SECRET
(When Filled In)

DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE

SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT	DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION
	2. RI FILE NO.
	3. DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO. / 4. DATE
	7. SOURCE CRYPTONYM / 8. DATE OF INFO. / 9. EVALUATION
5. ANALYST / 6. DATE PROCESSED	10. DISSEMINATED IN / 11. DATE

DOCUMENT DISPOSITION

12. CROSS REFERRED TO THIS FILE | 13. TRANSFERRED TO RI FILE NO.

PERTINENT INFORMATION

14.

CHARLES, M. CLEMARD JOSEPH
201-357029
SEX M DOB ?

201-725439
IX -00193
21 MAY 63

PAZR 2054126

CIT ?
OCC ?
SUBJ HAS RETURNED TO HAITI AND IS BEING SERIOUSLY CONSIDERED AS THE NEXT PRES. SUBJ 201-725439 SAID THAT M. CHARLES IS RECEIVING CONSIDERABLE SUPPORT.

AR278
5/5/64 718

2 054 126

15. FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.

FORM 867 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS. SECRET

14-00000

UNCLASSIFIED ☐ INTERNAL USE ONLY ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☐ SECRET

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

SUBJECT: (Optional) Clemard Joseph Charles

FROM:	EXTENSION	NO.
Chief, Contact Division (Support) Stuntz	2270	Case ~~40,506~~ 39,201
		DATE 21 May 63

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)	DATE RECEIVED	DATE FORWARDED	OFFICER'S INITIALS	COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)
1. Fritz Janney, DODS			fj	for the 201
2.				I sent a copy to K.T. Ripley Stuntz
3.				
4.				
5.				
6.				
7.				
8.				
9.				
10.				
11.				
12.				
13.				
14.				
15.				

FORM 3-62 610 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS ☐ SECRET ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☐ INTERNAL USE ONLY ☐ UNCLASSIFIED

C0(S) 3,262,278

Chief, Contact Division
ATTN: Support (Stuntz)
INFO: LA (McCrea) and Czajkowski

17 May 1963

Chief, New York Office

Case-40,556 --- Clemard Joseph Charles

1. At Clemard Joseph Charles' request, on 14 May 63 C/S Balog had a "farewell" interview with the Haitian banker. The private conversation, which took place at Charles' room at the Park Sheraton Hotel in New York, lasted about one hour. On 15 May 1963 Charles flew back to Port-au-Prince, Haiti.

2. At the outset of our "confidential" interview Charles showed us a letter written by William Stix Wasserman, 40 Wall Street, New York 5, N.Y. whom Charles' described as a "big financier and my adviser" and addressed to Senator Hubert Humphrey. According to Charles, Humphrey and Wasserman are good friends, an allegation which may be true since the salutation of the letter was "Dear Hubert" and the general tone of it indicated a fairly close relationship between the two.

3. In his letter, Wasserman asked the Senator to receive Charles whom he described as a man with "liberal views in regard to cooperatives." Wasserman went on saying that Charles sees "the necessity of creating a new relationship between capital and labor primarily through profit sharing that will at least nullify to some extent the siren song of Communist propaganda." Wasserman concluded by stating the following: "I think at this very critical time in Haitian affairs and with Castro only 60 miles away that the Administration might begin to look for men with Mr. Charles' ability and attitude to see what can constructively be done to bring some hope to that unfortunate island."

4. Charles stated that since he was unable to make another trip to Washington to see Senator Humphrey he asked his friend and business partner, Joseph F. Dryer, Tampa, Florida to present Wasserman's letter to the Senator and request him to receive Charles when the Haitian banker returns to the US on one of his frequent business trips.

5. Charles reiterated his willingness to cooperate with the US Government. He wishes to be contacted at his bank in Port-au-Prince, but not his home, Pacot St. He stated that after his return to Haiti he will contact "in utmost confidence" some of his influential friends: Army officers, intellectuals, writers, journalists, business men and will be

SECRET

14-00000

glad to talk with a US Government official concerning the "general political climate in Haiti." Although he has had several contacts with members of the US Embassy in Port-au-Prince, he prefers to cooperate with "one of Captain Balog's friends." All the US official has to do is to walk into his office at the bank and say that "Im am a friend of Captain Balog's". If a contact is made this way he will be willing to cooperate "to the fullest."

6. He told us that he was not prepared to give his support to those anti-Duvalier politicians in exile who had a few days ago announced the formation of a government in exile since "they are not the right people to take over in Haiti." He emphasized that he would not under any circumstance support Duvalier with whom he is thoroughly disillusioned. In fact, he thinks that Duvalier "went crazy and must be and will be eliminated." He did not elaborate and stated that first he must go back to Haiti and talk with his friends. He mentioned, however, that his cousin, Joseph D. Charles, a former ambassador of Haiti to the US who now lives in "forced retirement" in Cap Haitien, was ready to re-enter the political life at a propitious moment. He believes that his cousin will have enough Army support to become provisional President and then with popular support will be elected President of Haiti. Upon his return to Port-au-Prince, Charles will work toward rallying support for Joseph D. Charles. He is confident that once in power, his uncle would pursue a pro-US policy. At this point, Charles intimated that "a Joseph Charles government could grant the US rights to establish a naval base at Môle St.-Nicolas, which is about 60 miles from Cuba."

7. We wished Charles bon voyage and, of course, promised nothing concerning his offer to be contacted in Port-au-Prince. We merely told him that we would report our conversation to "our mutual friends in Washington" for their decision. Regardless of this decision, Charles" stated that during his next trip to New York he would call us on the telephone to discuss "things" in confidence.

JAY B.L. REEVES

JTBalog:pas

14-00000

file - Charles - 201
Card

10 May 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Clemard Joseph CHARLES

1. On 29 April 1963 Dorothe Matlack, Domestic Exploitation Section, ACSI, telephoned to the effect that a banker named Clemard Joseph Charles had left Haiti six days earlier and had just arrived in New York. A friend of Charles, named Joseph Dryer, 109 Lakewood Avenue, West Palm Beach, Florida, had written to General Delmar, former CG Antilles Command, recommending Charles as a man of great interest to the US government in view of the events in Haiti. Charles was described as President of the Banc Commerciale, Port au Prince, Haiti, who is in President Duvalier's favor. Mrs. Matlack mentioned that she had alerted Col. Sam Kail in Miami to contact Dryer in order to obtain more background information and an assessment on Charles.

2. On 1 May 63 Mrs. Matlack advised that Charles was staying at the Park Sheraton Hotel, New York, and that he had telephoned her since her name had been supplied to him by Dryer. Charles considered her to be his point of contact in Washington. According to Mrs. Matlack, Charles had appointments to see Vice President Johnson, Senator Keating, and Congressman Rogers (Florida). However, Charles was willing to talk to representatives of Mrs. Matlack's office. Mrs. Matlack stated that the Haitian Desk man in ACSI was ready to go to New York to talk to Charles and invited CIA to accompany him. Charles speaks very little English and a fluency in French was therefore required for the interview. Mrs. Matlack stated that she might be able to obtain a French linguist from First Army, Governor's Island, but he would not be an intelligence officer. It was decided that James Balog, New York Office, who has a knowledge of the French language would accompany the ACSI representative [redacted]. It was also arranged that Balog would meet the ACSI representative (Captain Rogers) at the Park Sheraton Hotel where Charles was staying.

3. On 2 May 63 Mrs. Matlack reported that Col. Kail had interviewed Mr. Dryer in West Palm Beach. Dryer had appointed Charles as Director of his bank in Haiti. Charles, according to Dryer, formerly had no political ambitions but in view of the current political situation in Haiti, Charles now thinks that he may some day be president. Dryer described Charles as well-connected, politically and financially, on both sides of the fence in Haiti. He is also a good friend of President Duvalier. Dryer had given Charles letters of introduction to Senator Keating and to other officials in Washington. Charles wanted to see President Kennedy and indeed had gone to the White House to arrange for an appointment. He was well received by the President's appointment secretary and invited to dinner that evening with the appointment

SUBJECT: Clemard Joseph CHARLES

secretary. Through a misunderstanding, however, Charles did not attend the dinner but went to New York instead.

4. Charles is travelling, according to Dryer, with a Texan geologist named de Mohrenschildt. de Mohrenschildt is associated with Charles in a business venture in Haiti and is trying to arrange a meeting for Charles with Vice President Johnson.

5. On 3 May 63 Jim Balog telephoned to advise that he had had a five-hour session the previous day with Charles and that he had obtained both personality data and views by Charles on what the United States should do in the current Haitian situation. Balog advised that he was transmitting the information to Washington. Upon arrival, copies of the teletypes were transmitted to ACSI (Mrs. Matlack), WH Division, and the Latin America Branch.

6. On 6 May 63 Mayo Stuntz, Support Branch, advised that WH Division wished to speak to Charles and Balog was asked to arrange an appointment. Mrs. Matlack telephoned at approximately 1715 to advise that she had just received a telephone call from Mrs. de Mohrenschildt asking assistance in obtaining hotel reservations in Washington. Upon being told that we had no special means of obtaining reservations, Mrs. Matlack stated that she would check with the State Department Protocol Office to determine which hotels would admit negro guests. Mrs. Matlack finally made reservations at the Alban Towers. A check with Jim Balog revealed that he had arranged for Charles to meet the WH representative in the lobby of the Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C., at 12:00 noon on 7 May. Attempts to reach Mrs. Matlack that afternoon were unsuccessful. At 0830, 7 May, a call was made to Mrs. Matlack to confirm that Charles would be in Washington on that day and that arrangements had been made for a meeting with an Agency representative for 12:00 noon. Mrs. Matlack retorted that both Mrs. de Mohrenschildt and Charles had called her that previous evening to confirm a 12:00 luncheon appointment with her. Mrs. Matlack was concerned that CIA and Army should not be working at cross purposes. She had received authorization from ACSI to meet Charles at lunch and felt that it would not be politic for her to withdraw from her appointment since Army considered her the point of contact with Charles. Mayo Stuntz informed WH Division of the conflict and passed on the suggestion that the WH Division representative might meet Charles and Mrs. Matlack at noon and that Mrs. Matlack offered to withdraw shortly thereafter. The WH representative declined the offer and requested that a meeting later in the afternoon be arranged. Mrs. Matlack believed that due to conflicting instructions, she had been placed in the middle in the situation from which she could not graciously withdraw and requested that someone accompany her.

SUBJECT: Clemard Joseph CHARLES

7. I met Mrs. Matlack in the lobby of the Hotel Willard shortly before noon, and a few minutes later, Mr. Charles arrived, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. de Mohrenschildt. We lunched in the restaurant in the hotel. Mr. de Mohrenschildt mentioned that he had been born in Batu, Russia, but during the Bolshevik Revolution had been taken to Poland as a small child. He had spent approximately 20 years in Poland prior to World War II and had served in the Polish Army. He also mentioned that he had been a member of an ICA Team to Yugoslavia in 1957 and while in Belgrade had met Gomulka who was visiting Belgrade at the time. He had spoken to Gomulka and was invited to visit Poland, which invitation he had accepted. His home is in Dallas, Texas. He has a PhD. in geology and has had some teaching experience. Mrs. de Mohrenschildt was born in Peking, China. Her father was Russian and her mother French, and she is now or has been a fashion designer. Mr. de Mohrenschildt mentioned that he has known Charles for sometime and that he is a partner with him in a sisal business in Haiti.

8. Both Charles and de Mohrenschildt were anxious to arrange meetings with government officials in Washington. I mentioned to Charles that a meeting had been arranged for him at 2:15 and that a Mr. Green would meet him in the lobby. At 1410 Mrs. Matlack, Mr. and Mrs. de Mohrenschildt and I departed and Charles remained in the lobby waiting for contact.

9. In the course of the luncheon conversation, Charles had mentioned to Mrs. Matlack that he desired to see a Mr. Wise, AID, to discuss US aid to Haiti. Later that afternoon Mrs. Matlack called to state that she had called the State Department to pass along Charles' request. Mr. Zagorski (State) had called her back to pass on the Haitian Desk man's extreme displeasure that anyone in the United States Government should be in official contact with Charles. The desk man considered Charles to be close to the Duvalier Government, to have been involved in several shady financial dealings, and in general, to be an undesirable character. Mrs. Matlack asked whether the Agency had any interest in Charles which would dictate further contact with Charles.

10. Mayo Stuntz checked with WH Division and determined that as a result of the meeting with Charles, the DD/P Haitian Desk had no further plans to contact him. I told Mrs. Matlack that our interest seemed to have been satisfied and that I believed we should disengage ourselves as gracefully as possible.

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11. [redacted], DD/P Coordinator, called on 7 May to inquire concerning our involvement in the Charles case. He stated that ACSI had called him earlier that day to assure him that ACSI had no direct interest in Charles and that it was acting as an intermediary at the request of General Delmar who had passed the lead to General Fitch. ACSI was concerned that due to the mix up in appointments to see Charles, charges might later be made that ACSI had interferred or had obstructed CIA contact with Charles. I explained to Nelson what had happened and he later called back to state that ACSI was completely satisfied in the way the matter had been handled.

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[redacted]

14-00000

file - Charles - 201
Card

10 May 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Clemard Joseph CHARLES

1. On 29 April 1963 Dorothe Matlack, Domestic Exploitation Section, ACSI, telephoned to the effect that a banker named Clemard Joseph Charles had left Haiti six days earlier and had just arrived in New York. A friend of Charles, named Joseph Dryer, 109 Lakewood Avenue, West Palm Beach, Florida, had written to General Delmar, former CG Antilles Command, recommending Charles as a man of great interest to the US government in view of the events in Haiti. Charles was described as President of the Banc Commerciale, Port au Prince, Haiti, who is in President Duvalier's favor. Mrs. Matlack mentioned that she had alerted Col. Sam Kail in Miami to contact Dryer in order to obtain more background information and an assessment on Charles.

2. On 1 May 63 Mrs. Matlack advised that Charles was staying at the Park Sheraton Hotel, New York, and that he had telephoned her since her name had been supplied to him by Dryer. Charles considered her to be his point of contact in Washington. According to Mrs. Matlack, Charles had appointments to see Vice President Johnson, Senator Keating, and Congressman Rogers (Florida). However, Charles was willing to talk to representatives of Mrs. Matlack's office. Mrs. Matlack stated that the Haitian Desk man in ACSI was ready to go to New York to talk to Charles and invited CIA to accompany him. Charles speaks very little English and a fluency in French was therefore required for the interview. Mrs. Matlack stated that she might be able to obtain a French linguist from First Army, Governor's Island, but he would not be an intelligence officer. It was decided that James Balog, New York Office, who has a knowledge of the French language would accompany the ACSI representative under Army cover. It was also arranged that Balog would meet the ACSI representative (Captain Rogers) at the Park Sheraton Hotel where Charles was staying.

3. On 2 May 63 Mrs. Matlack reported that Col. Kail had interviewed Mr. Dryer in West Palm Beach. Dryer had appointed Charles as Director of his bank in Haiti. Charles, according to Dryer, formerly had no political ambitions but in view of the current political situation in Haiti, Charles now thinks that he may some day be president. Dryer described Charles as well-connected, politically and financially, on both sides of the fence in Haiti. He is also a good friend of President Duvalier. Dryer had given Charles letters of introduction to Senator Keating and to other officials in Washington. Charles wanted to see President Kennedy and indeed had gone to the White House to arrange for an appointment. He was well received by the President's appointment secretary and invited to dinner that evening with the appointment

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SUBJECT: Clemard Joseph CHARLES

secretary. Through a misunderstanding, however, Charles did not attend the dinner but went to New York instead.

4. Charles is travelling, according to Dryer, with a Texan geologist named de Mohrenschildt. de Mohrenschildt is associated with Charles in a business venture in Haiti and is trying to arrange a meeting for Charles with Vice President Johnson.

5. On 3 May 63 Jim Balog telephoned to advise that he had had a five-hour session the previous day with Charles and that he had obtained both personality data and views by Charles on what the United States should do in the current Haitian situation. Balog advised that he was transmitting the information to Washington. Upon arrival, copies of the teletypes were transmitted to ACSI (Mrs. Matlack), WH Division, and the Latin America Branch.

6. On 6 May 63 Mayo Stuntz, Support Branch, advised that WH Division wished to speak to Charles and Balog was asked to arrange an appointment. Mrs. Matlack telephoned at approximately 1715 to advise that she had just received a telephone call from Mrs. de Mohrenschildt asking assistance in obtaining hotel reservations in Washington. Upon being told that we had no special means of obtaining reservations, Mrs. Matlack stated that she would check with the State Department Protocol Office to determine which hotels would admit negro guests. Mrs. Matlack finally made reservations at the Alban Towers. A check with Jim Balog revealed that he had arranged for Charles to meet the WH representative in the lobby of the Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C., at 12:00 noon on 7 May. Attempts to reach Mrs. Matlack that afternoon were unsuccessful. At 0830, 7 May, a call was made to Mrs. Matlack to confirm that Charles would be in Washington on that day and that arrangements had been made for a meeting with an Agency representative for 12:00 noon. Mrs. Matlack retorted that both Mrs. de Mohrenschildt and Charles had called her that previous evening to confirm a 12:00 luncheon appointment with her. Mrs. Matlack was concerned that CIA and Army should not be working at cross purposes. She had received authorization from ACSI to meet Charles at lunch and felt that it would not be politic for her to withdraw from her appointment since Army considered her the point of contact with Charles. Mayo Stuntz informed WH Division of the conflict and passed on the suggestion that the WH Division representative might meet Charles and Mrs. Matlack at noon and that Mrs. Matlack offered to withdraw shortly thereafter. The WH representative declined the offer and requested that a meeting later in the afternoon be arranged. Mrs. Matlack believed that due to conflicting instructions, she had been placed in the middle in the situation from which she could not graciously withdraw and requested that someone accompany her.

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SUBJECT: Clemard Joseph CHARLES

7. I met Mrs. Matlack in the lobby of the Hotel Willard shortly before noon, and a few minutes later, Mr. Charles arrived, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. de Mohrenschildt. We lunched in the restaurant in the hotel. Mr. de Mohrenschildt mentioned that he had been born in Batu, Russia, but during the Bolshevik Revolution had been taken to Poland as a small child. He had spent approximately 20 years in Poland prior to World War II and had served in the Polish Army. He also mentioned that he had been a member of an ICA Team to Yugoslavia in 1957 and while in Belgrade had met Gomulka who was visiting Belgrade at the time. He had spoken to Gomulka and was invited to visit Poland, which invitation he had accepted. His home is in Dallas, Texas. He has a PhD. in geology and has had some teaching experience. Mrs. de Mohrenschildt was born in Peking, China. Her father was Russian and her mother French, and she is now or has been a fashion designer. Mr. de Mohrenschildt mentioned that he has known Charles for sometime and that he is a partner with him in a sisal business in Haiti.

8. Both Charles and de Mohrenschildt were anxious to arrange meetings with government officials in Washington. I mentioned to Charles that a meeting had been arranged for him at 2:15 and that a Mr. Green would meet him in the lobby. At 1410 Mrs. Matlack, Mr. and Mrs. de Mohrenschildt and I departed and Charles remained in the lobby waiting for contact.

9. In the course of the luncheon conversation, Charles had mentioned to Mrs. Matlack that he desired to see a Mr. Wise, AID, to discuss US aid to Haiti. Later that afternoon Mrs. Matlack called to state that she had called the State Department to pass along Charles' request. Mr. Zagorski (State) had called her back to pass on the Haitian Desk man's extreme displeasure that anyone in the United States Government should be in official contact with Charles. The desk man considered Charles to be close to the Duvalier Government, to have been involved in several shady financial dealings, and in general, to be an undesirable character. Mrs. Matlack asked whether the Agency had any interest in Charles which would dictate further contact with Charles.

10. Mayo Stuntz checked with WH Division and determined that as a result of the meeting with Charles, the DD/P Haitian Desk had no further plans to contact him. I told Mrs. Matlack that our interest seemed to have been satisfied and that I believed we should disengage ourselves as gracefully as possible.

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